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ENGINEERS MAP NICARAGUA CUT AS PANAMA AID

Surveys for Second Interoceanic Canal Are Begun by Army Men

WILL PREPARE REPORT ORDERED BY CONGRESS

Would Save 1000 Miles for New York-California Ship—Is Dream of Centuries

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON — With $150,000 voted by the last Congress Maj.-Gen. Edgar Jadwin, chief of army engineers, has begun preparations to survey the route for a Nicaraguan canal.

The report on the location, feasibility and approximate cost of the gigantic engineering project must be prepared and submitted by President Hoover to Congress within two years, or prior to March 2, 1931. This is the latest development in plans for a Nicaraguan canal that go back as far as 1534 and Charles V of Spain.

Present steps to survey the route for a second great interoceanic canal are bound up with forecasts that the capacity of the Panama Canal to handle traffic will be reached within the present century. Estimates have placed this date all the way from 10 to 70 years in the future.

In reporting the Edge bill from the Senate Committee on Interoceanic Canals, it was stated that if business of the Panama Canal continues to increase as it has during recent years its capacity will be taxed to the maximum in the course of a decade.

To Tell the Whole Story

However, this does not tell the whole story. At present, the Panama Canal is operating only part time. If it were worked night and day, the 24-hour schedule would provide a capacity three times that of the traffic handled in 1927, it is estimated.

Furthermore, installation of a third set of locks, plus 24-hour operation, would quadruple capacity. The War Department has pointed out that such increases in capacity could be brought about by expenditure of approximately $110,000,000, while the Nicaraguan Canal would cost at least $1,000,000,000.

Through four centuries a long list of notables have let their thoughts dwell on the possibility of cutting a way between the oceans and between

(Continued on Page 4, Column 7)

Mexican Campaign Against Alcohol Gathers Headway

Many Agencies Join Drive to Turn People From Drink—New Saloons Barred

MEXICO CITY (AP)—Since enunciation of Mexico's new anti-alcohol policy by President Portes Gil, the campaign to diminish drinking has moved forward with rapid strides.

Esequiel Padilla, secretary of public instruction, ordered school teachers throughout the country to organize anti-alcohol leagues among the people of their communities and promote sports activities among them to turn them from strong drink.

They were also ordered to give one hour a week to lectures on "demon rum" and harmful and vicious customs.

Dr. Puig Casauranc, Governor of the Federal District, which includes Mexico City, announced no new licenses would be issued for saloons, not even for replacement of those which go out of business in the normal course.

Dr. Aguilino Villaneuva, Secretary of Public Health, has arranged importation of films showing the "evils of the drink habit." These pictures will be displayed to the public free.

Governor Leads in 'Auld Lang Syne' and Legislators Join In Heartily

Session Closes Peacefully in New Hampshire With State's Chief Executive "Coming to Praise" Instead of Blame—Occasion Offers Precedent for Other Lawmakers

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CONCORD, N. H.—The 1929 session of the New Hampshire Legislature was prorogued by Gov. Charles W. Tobey who complimented the members for their record of nonpartisanship and good citizenship and then played "Auld Lang Syne" on the piano and led in the community singing which followed. The occasion offers a precedent which may interest other states.

"There are those," said Governor Tobey, "who criticize the Legislature, but I come to praise you for your record of sound achievement. You have done nothing spectacular but you have worked for the good of your State during nearly four months and not once have I seen the slightest trace of partisanship."

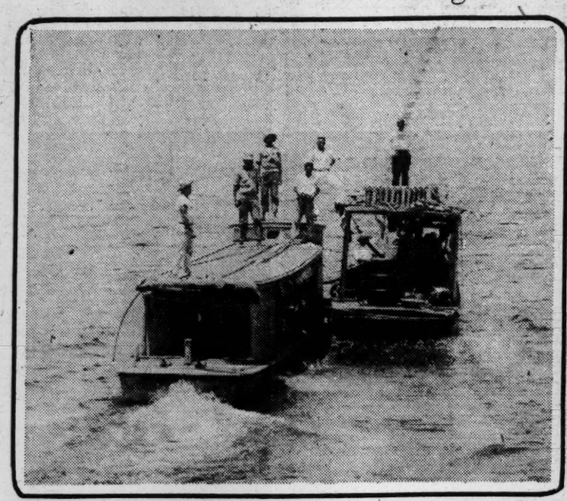
"It is a great thing when such a large body of men and women can meet in the service of the State and forget that there are political differences. This session will be of lasting satisfaction to you and the citizens of New Hampshire."

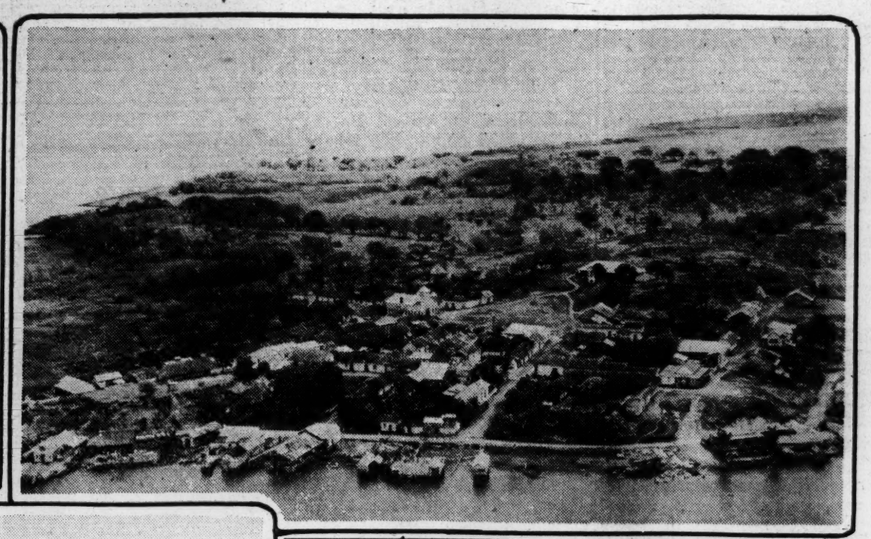
The Governor laid aside the formality of office in terminating the long session of the Legislature, and the elder members of the Legislature declared that there had never been a session adjourned with such accord between the two branches of the Legislature, or between them and the Governor. Both branches met together and sang songs under the Governor's leadership, said to be unique in the history of the State, if indeed, not unique throughout the country.

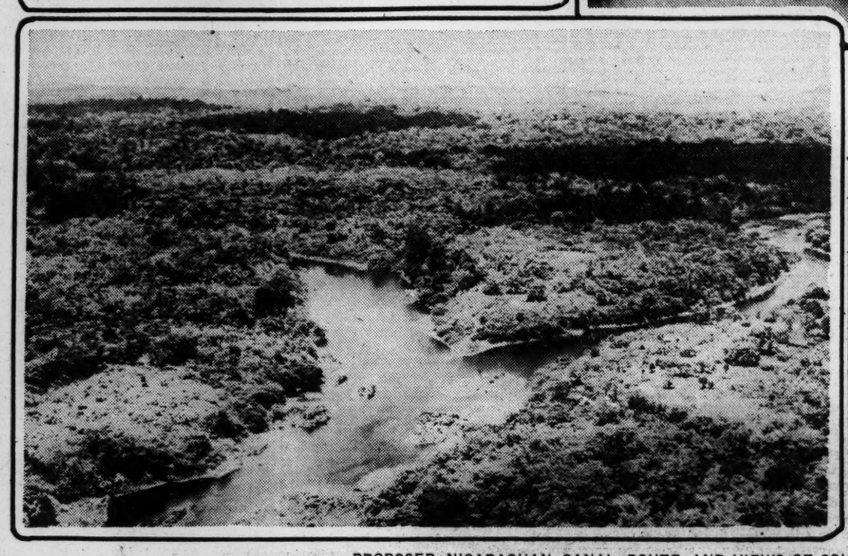
"I shall be here for the next year and one-half," said Governor Tobey, "here on the job because I am the hired man of the people. If you are ever passing through town, drop in and see me, and if I can ever be of any help to you, please let me know."

Passage of an $8,000,000 flood rehabilitation bond issue, strengthening the dry law, enactment of a power program broadening the powers of the Public Service Commission over electric utilities and regulatory acts for the aircraft and airports were among the outstanding achievements of the 1929 Legislature.

Where United States Engineers Plan $1,000,000,000 Canal to Link Atlantic and Pacific







PROPOSED NICARAGUAN CANAL ROUTE AND VIEWS OF COUNTRY IT WILL PENETRATE

Top Left—On the San Juan River, Which Forms a Large Part of the Nicaraguan Canal Route. Gasoline Launches Are Now the Only Means of Transport. Top Right—River Front of the Town of San Carlos, Where the San Juan River Joins Lake Nicaragua, Seen in the Background. Below Left (Acme Photo)—Typical Jungle Scene in Territory Canal Will Pass Through in Southern Nicaragua. Below Right—Map of Central America, Showing Proposed Route, Which, While Longer Than the Panama Canal, Is Nearer the United States.

Problem of Drinking Youth Laid to Neglect of Parents

Chicago Jury of Educators Calls on Press, School and Home to Aid in Wiping Out Liquor Evil—Boy Shows Remorse in Court

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—An indictment against liquor was returned, in effect, by the jury of six eminent educators called upon to fix the blame for the gin drinking which steered an automobile over an enbankment here with fatal results to George Lux, one of its four youthful occupants. A call to co-ordination on the part of the public press, the home, the school, the law and young people generally toward wiping the evil from the social system, was at the same time put forth.

"Liquor was to blame. No more liquor for us!" is the uniform declaration of the young people who participated in the affair, whatever divergence of individual opinion the jury may have expressed in commenting on the law violation which led to the fatality.

The eminent jury was called by the coroner, Dr. Herman N. Bundeson, because he saw the case as involving a serious social problem. The panel included three university professors and three men of high executive positions in the city, county and Lutheran schools. The foreman was the head of the sociology department at the University of Chicago.

In their verdict they went not only into the immediate causes of the fatal automobile party, but into the deeper social ones, making recommendations to the home, the school, the young people and the law for prevention of such occurrences.

"The sources of corruption which exist because of disinterest or negligence on the part of the public and the law enforcing agencies should be and must be wiped out," the jury declared. It urged the public press to "use its powers to create a public opinion which will place a premium upon law and order, decency and character."

One portion of the verdict was addressed to the home and schools. It urged character education, stating its belief "that when not only the

(Continued on Page 5, Column 3)

Dr. Ender Agrees to Form New Austrian Cabinet

Christian Socialist Leader Is Against Union With Germany

VIENNA (AP)—Dr. Otto Ender, Governor-General of the province of Vorarlberg and a member of the Christian Socialist Party, April 20 agreed to try to form a Cabinet to succeed Dr. Ignaz Seipel, who resigned recently.

Dr. Ender is a member of Dr. Seipel's party and his decision was considered to clear up to a large extent Austria's recent political difficulties. He is a determined opponent of Austrian union with Germany and it is thought the Pan-Germans may refuse their support to his coalition Government.

Both the Christian Socialists and the Social Democrats, the two most important bodies in Parliament, yesterday agreed to make mutual concessions on the rents restriction act which caused the resignation of the Seipel Government. The principal opposition to their negotiations has come from the Fascists.

FASCIST ARMS UNITE WITH ROYAL BLAZON

New Italian National Flag Expected to Follow

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ROME—The political harmony which for the last two years has prevailed between the arms of the House of Savoy and the Fascist lictorial emblem, has long awaited worthy artistic expression. On all public governmental buildings, two shields were applied, one bearing the royal coat-of-arms, the other the Fascist symbol. Both shields have now been combined together, and the Official Gazette publishes the new design for the coat-of-arms of the Italian state.

The same design will also be used for the state seal. It is considered likely that the Italian national flag will have to be changed, the new state emblem taking the place of the former royal coat-of-arms.

PATHS OF YOUTH CONVERGE UPON GENEVA CAMPUS

Students International Union Laying Foundations of World Neighborliness

Youth—that perennial fact and recurrent challenge—is constantly demanding more sympathetic understanding and thoughtful consideration.. To aid in fostering a clearer perception of the question, THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR is printing 26 articles on "The Youth of Today," written by one well qualified for the task. This is the eighteenth article of the series.

By WALTER W. VAN KIRK

The paths of youth converge upon Geneva as the university center of the world of tomorrow. Over these paths 5000 students trek their way to the campus hard by the monument of the Reformation. A stone building adjoins the campus bearing the title, "Union Internationale des Etudiants."

It is here where a considerable number of these thousands of students meet to lay the basis for an international fellowship that is daily becoming more remarkable, both for its vitality of purpose and for its universality of outreach. To understand this student experiment in world relationships it is necessary to know something of the reasons that lie behind the urge toward Geneva as a university center.

Students Crowd Secretariat

Being internationally minded, youth is attracted to this cosmopolitan city because it is the seat of the League of Nations. What better place, then, to study the history, not only of the past and the present, but still more, of the future?

In addition to the meetings of the Council and the Assembly, students are interested in the humanitarian projects undertaken by the League's commissions and committees. The

(Continued on Page 5, Column 1)

Clause to Bar Gas in War Passed at Conference on Arms Reduction

Statements of Lord Cushendun at Geneva Pointing to Naval Accord With America Held to Show Pressure of British Public Opinion for Treaty

GENEVA (AP)—The Preparatory Disarmament Conference has achieved its first positive step in approving two paragraphs of its draft treaty dealing with chemical warfare. These paragraphs commit the nations to abstain from the use in war of asphyxiating, poisonous or similar gases and all analogous liquids or substances, as well as to abstain from the use of bacteriological means of warfare.

Maxim Litvinoff, Russian delegate who had previously announced that the Soviet representatives had decided to stay at Geneva, although they believed nothing would be achieved unless the Soviet program for partial disarmament were adopted, urged the delegates to address an urgent appeal to all governments to ratify the Geneva anti-gas protocol.

President Loudon announced that Turkey had ratified the protocol, making 13 ratifications in all.

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GENEVA—Lord Cushendun's confident expectation of a settlement of naval difficulties, as expressed in his speech before the preparatory commission on April 19, goes beyond anything said in public on this question in disarmament discussions at Geneva. Lord Cushendun, however, mentioned no date and it is held in well informed circles that his statement must not be taken too literally.

There is no doubt a good deal in the contention that the British Government has its hands too full of domestic problems on the eve of the general election to have thought out a cut-and-dried plan in advance. At the same time, the Baldwin Government can hardly be indifferent at this moment to the overwhelming desire of the British people that all shadow of difference should be removed between their country and the United States. The opportunity is in fact so good for an advance toward an agreement that it cannot be neglected.

The debate on the chemical warfare clauses in the draft convention has been started in the Preparatory Disarmament Commission. Maxim Litvinoff wished to speak about publicity for armaments, but was ruled out of order. He made signs of impatience and Mr. Sugimura, chief of the political section of the League of Nations, hurried around the table to soothe him down.

Air armaments are to be discussed after chemical warfare, and in this matter the British will press for considerable reductions, their view being that France has an unnecessarily large force of bombing planes. The British case in this respect is a good one, for their air estimates have been reduced for next year. The question of reduction of effectives is next on the agenda, and after that, presumably naval issues will be discussed.

Engineers Start Out for Railway Day of Six Hours

Eastern Union Adopts Resolution Seeking Change to Aid in Easing Unemployment

Resolutions asking a six-hour day for railroad workers throughout the United States and Canada, designed to alleviate unemployment existing under eight-hour conditions, were passed unanimously by the annual meeting in Boston of the eastern union of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

A similar resolution will be sent to coming meetings of the brotherhood in the South and West, aimed at a solidified sentiment against the eight-hour day by the time of the national brotherhood meeting in Cleveland. A resolution favoring change of the "hours of service" law from 16 hours to 12 hours, passed by the Boston convention, will be accorded similar treatment.

John Dugan of Jersey City, chairman of the eastern convention, declared the brotherhood heartily in favor of any technical improvement or progress that could be made by the railroads, but maintained that the roads should assimilate into their own organizations, through the shorter work days, the unemployment thus caused. Alvin Johnston of Cleveland, grand chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, concurred in this view.

"We believe," Mr. Johnston said, "the six-hour day is needed to remedy the unemployment conditions on the railroad systems of this country. The engineers and other railroad workers have come to the conclusion that the shorter work day is the only remedy in sight for taking up the unemployment slack, even though it may not be the cure-all hoped for."

Ten Big Film Producers Indicted for Violation of Sherman Act

Leading Concerns Charged With Being Under Giant Trust and Crowding Little Operators Out of Business—Unfairness in Booking Films Complained Of

LOS ANGELES (AP)—Charges of independent motion-picture exhibitors that the production, distribution and showing of movie films was being controlled by a giant trust which was crowding little operators out of business were brought into the open here April 19 with the indictment of 10 large producing and distributing companies for alleged conspiracy to violate the Sherman Antitrust Act.

The indictment was returned by a federal grand jury after it had heard the complaints of scores of independent motion picture theater operators that they had been driven out of the field or threatened with failure unless they submitted to the booking plans of the big film makers.

The officials of 10 leading producing and distributing companies were named in the indictment, the defendant companies being West Coast Theaters, Inc., Paramount-Famous-Lasky Corporation, Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer, First National Pictures, Universal Film Exchange, United Artists, Inc., Fox Film Corporation, Vitagraph, Inc., Pathe Exchange, Inc., and Warner Brothers.

The indictment charged that the companies combined in restraint of trade to discriminate against independent theaters; especially against theaters giving two feature pictures on one program. It was stated that independent theaters could not obtain a picture until six months after its release by the distributor.

Mr. and Mrs. Hoover's Book Sells for $170

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

New York

A COPY of a first edition of "Georgius Agricola de Re Metallica," translated by President and Mrs. Hoover from the first Latin edition of 1556, has been sold for $170 to H. E. Marks, New York book dealer. The sale took place at the American Art Galleries.

The edition was published in London in 1912 and, according to book dealers, sold about a year ago for $25 a copy. At present the price is said to be much higher than that of the first edition of the original Latin work.

HOOVER MOVES TO BREAK JAM ON FARM BILL

Asks Agricultural Groups to Compromise on "Pet" Forms of Relief

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Confronted by a recurrence in Congress of the long-standing division on farm relief, President Hoover has taken the initiative to bring about a compromise that will open the way to sound legislation without further political delay.

In a friendly but clear-cut declaration, the President called on the farmers' organizations and groups militantly presenting their demands in Congress to compromise on devices and methods so that the problem which has for more than eight years been under legislative consideration may be taken out of the field of politics and turned over to economists and experts for adjustment and solution.

Mr. Hoover's appeal, its manner of making and its contents are characteristic of him. He did not assail or denounce; rather, as he has always done when confronted with similar situations, he issued a straightforward proposal that all sides get together that a compromise might be reached.

Reference Is Clear

The President made no reference to the Senate, where a vigorous insurgency has suddenly developed against the Administration's farm relief measure as formulated by the House Agriculture Committee, nor did he express any opinion on the debenture plan which the farm bloc in the Senate has put up as a counter proposal to the House measure. But his pronouncement left no doubt that the President had both in mind in appealing for peace.

That Mr. Hoover is sincere in his effort to bring about harmony between the farmer groups and Congress and the White House on this issue was further evinced by his calling Louis J. Taber, represent-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 6)

Democrats Begin to Map Campaign for New Attempt

Leaders Answer Raskob's Call—Will Concentrate on 1932 Elections

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The Democratic Party, in building up its program for a strong, "militant" organization, will attempt to get into full swing by the time of the congressional election next year, according to a statement by John J. Raskob, national chairman, following a meeting of party leaders just held here.

The gathering, called by Mr. Raskob, was held in his apartments in Carlton House. It was the first formal conference to be held by the leaders of the Democratic national organization since the presidential election.

"We are planning to organize for the congressional campaign of 1930 and will not wait for the presidential campaign of 1932," Mr. Raskob said. The deficit of the Democratic Party, he added, now is "between $1,300,000 and $1,400,000." Emphasis will be placed on the strengthening of the various state organizations, which the Democratic leaders regard as vital to the development of efficient national operations.

The conference was attended by Alfred E. Smith and Joseph T. Robinson, Democratic candidates for President and Vice-President, respectively, in the last election; Millard E. Tydings, Senator from Maryland; Key Pittman, Senator from Nevada; Pat Harrison, Senator from Mississippi, Peter G. Gerry, formerly Senator from Rhode Island; Harry B. Hawes, Senator from Missouri, Robert F. Wagner, Senator from New York; Herbert S. Lehman, Lieutenant-Governor; Jouett Shouse, formerly Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, of Kansas, and James J. Hoey of New York.

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EXPERTS ACTING BEHIND SCENES ON REPARATIONS

Paris Expects Resumption of Negotiations—Results Bring Solution Nearer

DEADLOCK FORESEEN BY BRITISH BANKERS

Criticize French for Use of Political Machinery in Settling Economic Issues

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS—Although the reparations conference appears to have reached a deadlock there is nevertheless hope on both sides that Allies and Germans will reconsider a reopening of negotiations, and conversations to this end are proceeding among chief delegates.

In fact it is reliably learned that the Germans desire to have the discussions continued and the possibility exists that Owen D. Young, the American chairman of the conference, will propose a temporary adjournment to allow members to get together in private groups. If this should prove futile there still remains an opportunity during the drafting of the committee's report for a new exchange of opinions.

Those who have followed closely the proceedings in Paris will assuredly find less cause for regret than those who are bluntly informed that the experts' search for a final solution has received a momentary check. If the Allied and German viewpoints are far apart and American mediation may still be unable to build a bridge to join them, certain important results have come from the Paris conference.

Valuable Public Education

In the first place, the world has become conscious of the problem and is prepared to study it attentively but soberly. Hitherto it has refused to recognize any problem except the elementary one of forcing Germany to pay. What Germany should pay or can pay, how Germany should pay and the purpose of German payments—these and other vital matters have never been so thoroughly discussed as they now are. That is a stage in progress toward understanding.

The 10 weeks' work has not been in vain. If it did nothing more than contribute toward the education of the public it would have been worth while. But it has established on paper the international bank which can render the most useful services and eventually such a bank must, it would seem, be established in fact. Nor can other proposals on which there was general agreement be allowed to drop. Indeed it is almost unthinkable that things can be left as they are.

In any case a conference that would provide a starting point for further deliberations has not been futile. Time isn't wasted which is spent in examining the possibilities of settlement. Spade work has been done and this conference will be found, whatever its outcome, to have brought the solution nearer.

It must be confessed that between the Allied demands and the present German offer there is a great gulf.

The capital value of German propositions is estimated at 26,000,000,000 gold marks.

The capital value of the Allied scheme is estimated at 39,000,000,000 gold marks.

Germany would pay only 37 annuities. The Allies want 58.

Wide Disparity in Figures

The Allies would have annuities ranging from 1,800,000,000 to 2,450,000,000 marks whereas Germany puts forward the flat figure of 1,650,000,000.

The disparity is considerable and as the French point out the German offer scarcely covers the 24,000,000,000 marks of allied debts, the payment of international obligations and other charges put to the account of Germany. Regarded in this light nothing whatever is left for reparations proper—that is to say, for reimbursement of sums expended for repair of material damage.

When one analyzes these figures, however, a curious observation presents itself irresistibly. The Allies expect Germany to pay their debts owed to the United States and until these debts are covered refuse to reckon payments as for reparations proper. Germany is prepared to pay the allied American debts. Both sides take it for granted that this is the main purpose of the so-called reparations payments. Thus there is apparently no dispute in Europe as to the connection between interallied debts and reparations. They are regarded as largely identical.

Sole Debtor and Creditor

Germany is put in position of sole debtor and the United States in the position of sole creditor. It is true that officially German payments cannot be allocated in this manner. The Allies have no legal claim on Germany for payment of their own debts. Germany has never undertaken under the Versailles Treaty or subsequent accords to discharge the debts of the Allies. Yet it is clear these interallied debts were the real basis on which both sides made their calculations.

Here is a strange, concrete development of a theory which until lately has been put forward timidly and tentatively. It was enunciated in this form at the peace conference. The link between reparations and debts has been vaguely expressed, and has not been made the foundation of allied demands.

Now it appears as the corner stone of Allied claims and it is obvious that Germany in tacitly agreeing to supply the wherewithal to pay the Allied debts to the United States without protest is endeavoring to satisfy

American opinion and win American sympathy. It is only the sum which exceeds the Allied payments to the United States which Germany repudiates. All this denotes fundamental agreement on theory of connection between reparations and debts in Paris conference and such agreement is of immense importance. Whether theory will be accepted outside conference without demur remains to be seen.

British Financiers Distrust International Bank Plan; Payments 'in Kind' Opposed

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON — The deadlock in the reparations conference at Paris occasions little real surprise in British financial circles. There has been a growing opinion that the French program has been an effort to settle economic problems with political machinery and the British are too intensely practical in dealing with business matters to have any faith in the feasibility of such an effort.

Development of this opinion may be traced in the British attitude toward the proposed international bank. When first announced as part of the final reparations settlement this superbank was an exceedingly grandiose affair. As now visualized the bank has been shorn of most of its proposed functions and would, if ever organized, do little more, in all probability, than take over the transfer machinery already organized and working smoothly under the direction of S. Parker Gilbert in his administration of the Dawes plan.

British distrust of the international bank plan was based partly on belief that if successful it would destroy pre-eminence of London as a clearing house of Europe and partly from the firm belief that such a bank would inevitably become involved in the complicated structure of alliances the French have built up.

Control of Gold Supplies

More serious still in British eyes is the project for controlling gold supplies and stabilizing prices envisaged as part of the scheme. Intense concern exists in Britain over the persistent increase in the value of gold which raises the weight of the huge British national debt with every drop in commodity values. There is little confidence here that the international bank would be able to halt this movement. The federal reserve system of the United States was able to check it for a while, but, as many British observers pointed out would happen, the situation has now got out of control.

British bankers were hopeful that the agreement made at Genoa in 1926 on the part of various central banks not to compete against each other for existing gold stocks would be carried out, but almost from the day that conference adjourned every central bank of Europe has been striving to increase its horde of gold.

Further British objection to the superbank lies in the part it would play in dealing with German reparations "in kind." Britain receives none of its share of reparations in this manner, but nevertheless the export trade on which it exists is thrown out of balance by payments in kind made by Germany to other countries.

Coal the Export Keystone

Coal is the keystone of the British export arch and German reparations shipments of coal to Italy and other countries which would otherwise have been made from England have greatly damaged British trade. British commercial interests have been bringing strong pressure to bear on the Government in an effort to discourage payments in kind by Germany, but it is difficult for the Government to make any move. It can, however, desist from aiding any enterprise which would tend to make permanent any such system of reparations payment.

At the bottom of British distrust of the international bank's feasibility is the American aspect of it. The bank project assumes participation by all governments concerned, and it is almost unanimously believed in London that any effort to get the American Government, through the Federal Reserve System, to participate in such a scheme, is doomed in advance.

Far greater regret would be felt in Britain over a failure of the reparations conference because of its possible effect on debt settlement ratifications by the French than because it would mean abandonment of the "big bank" idea. In this respect Britain is in the same position as the United States.

France has not ratified the debt settlement with Britain, but is making regular payments as it does to Washington. These payments are included in the British budget totals, and without them there would be a large deficit.

Bankers Criticize Situation

If the unsettlement resulting in France from the possible reparations breakdown, assisted by such extraordinary factors as the outburst in Parliament on the part of Philip Snowden, former Chancellor of the Exchequer, should result in the supension of these payments by France, the situation confronting the British treasury would be exceedingly unpleasant.

Whatever they may think of Mr. Snowden and his hint at repudiation of the Balfour note should the Labor Party come into power, British business men and bankers make no secret in private conversation of their belief that they are getting the short end of the stick in every phase of their relations with the French. France's subordination of everything else to political and defensive considerations is repugnant to British ideas of how the world ought to get itself back to a normal basis.

There is no lack of comprehension in London of the fact that a reparations breakdown would create a deplorable situation, but it is also realized that it would afford an opportunity for the British Government to take a more vigorous attitude in putting forward its own economic interests than has seemed possible so far in clearing up the débris and disorganization left by the World War.

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German Liberal Newspapers Question Schacht's Terms

By Wireless to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—Germany undeniably felt relieved when the suspension of the reparations negotiations until Monday instead of the expected close of the conference was reported here. This will afford "breathing space," it is said, which will enable the delegates to calm down, reconsider the situation, prepare the ground for a new attempt to come to terms even if it is only a provisional agreement.

It is becoming more and more evident that Dr. Schacht's attitude at the last meeting of the subcommittee is meeting with disapproval in many German circles. At first the French reports criticizing Dr. Schacht's manner were regarded as anti-German propaganda, but when the English and American papers also reported similarly the Liberal press of Germany became suspicious.

The Vossische Zeitung primarily complains that the people are being left in the dark as to the exact words of Dr. Schacht and publishes reports and comments of the French and English press in prominent places.

Dr. Schacht is known in Germany as often saying things in the most abrupt manner. It is also known that colonial questions are his hobby. German opinion differs very much on this issue.

Vorwaerts, organ of the strongest Government party, declares that Dr. Schacht would have overstepped his powers as an economic expert if he alluded to these problems in the manner reported and should have known that such procedure would have endangered the conference.

The Nationalist press continues to defend Dr. Schacht and describe French reports as manifestation or unfriendliness toward Germany.

German Terms "Reasonable," Declares Senator Borah

WASHINGTON (AP)—The attitude of the American Government is one of complete sympathy with all efforts to reach a settlement of the reparations problem and the threatened interruption in the negotiations is viewed with some concern.

While the United States Government is not officially represented, contending that its interest in reparations is confined to a small fraction of the total involved, the course of the negotiations has been closely followed by officials in view of the economic consequences likely to follow.

Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, has received from the American Embassy in Paris an official report on the disagreement of the subcommittee of experts.

William E. Borah, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, said he considered the offer of Germany "essentially just."

"I feel," he said, "that the offer of Germany was reasonable and fair. When the sum which Germany has paid in cash and kind and the losses she suffered in territory and otherwise are considered, I feel her offer was essentially just."

RAIL LINES ORDERED TO SET BARGE RATES

WASHINGTON (AP) — Railroads connecting with the Inland Waterways Corporation barge line on the Mississippi and Warrior Rivers were ordered April 20 by the Interstate Commerce Commission to establish a sweeping system of combination barge-rail and rail-barge-rail rates and routes for the utilization of shippers desiring to combine both water and railroad facility.

GRAND DUKE SAILS

NEW YORK (AP)—Grand Duke Alexander of Russia, sailing for France on the liner Ile de France, said he was confident that "the 150,000,000 non-Bolshevist Russians, who are now dominated by the 800,000 members of the Communist Party, will soon tire of the chaotic conditions that now exist and overthrow the Red Government."

FOOD PRICES DOWN—AND UP!

WASHINGTON (AP)—Retail food prices for the month ending March 15 were cheaper than for the month ending Feb. 15, but they were higher than for the month ending March 15, 1928. Using food prices for the year 1913 as the standard of comparison, the Department of Labor gave March as 153, February as 154.4 and March, 1928, as 151.4.

UNEMPLOYMENT IS MAIN ISSUE OF BRITISH PARTIES

Conservatives Expect to Lose Seats—Liberals and Labor Are Hopeful

By EVERARD COTES

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON — The British general election issues are now fully joined, the budget statement in the House of Commons and the Prime Minister's speech at Drury Lane having cleared up the previously undisclosed Conservative position. All three parties agree to making unemployment the main basis of their appeal for support.

The Conservatives undertake to continue to develop the policy they have pursued during the four and a half years they have been in office, of endeavoring to get men and women back to work in their own trades by reducing taxation upon the employing industries, by affording some measure of fiscal protection and by a moderate revenue and expenditure upon developmental works.

This contrasts with the Liberals' plan which is to have big road-making and other state schemes of public improvement undertaken upon borrowed money, and with that of Labor, which, while approving such projects would finance them, not by a loan but by imposing additional taxation on the propertied classes.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Winston Churchill, claimed in his budget statement that the Conservatives had already undertaken what could usually be effected by the state in the matter of large capital expenditure upon development.

National Development Plan

He pointed for example to the smallness of the effect upon unemployment produced by the £400,000,000 which he said the Government had "spent or caused to be spent or undertaken to spend" upon national development. To this the other parties reply that the results of such spending have been obscured by happenings like the introduction of the gold standard and the passing of the eight-hour day legislation.

The Conservatives are now resigned to losing a good many of their present 383 seats in the House of Commons. As the Earl of Birkenhead, an ex-member of Stanley Baldwin's Cabinet, admits in this week's Britannia, some of the present majority consists of members who won their seats at the last election by a small margin of votes at a time when the Conservative tide was swollen by a few months' experience of the Socialists in office, which was irresistible in its strength. That some of these may be lost next month is in the very nature of political fortune.

Mr. Baldwin's Expectations

Mr. Baldwin indicated the dimensions of the Government's expectations by saying at Drury Lane that in 1874 Disraeli was returned by the same majority as the Conservatives hope to have next month. It is recalled that in the year referred to the Conservative majority over all other parties was 52, compared with 200 now.

The Conservatives nevertheless enter upon the election struggle in good heart. They regard it as an asset not to be hampered by promises they might be unable to fulfill. It is of set purpose they say that the opening statement of their policy has been pitched upon the lowest note.

The Liberals and Labor, on the other hand believe the tide is with them. "There is universal dissatisfaction with this Government," declared Mr. Lloyd George at Plymouth on April 19. It is not confined to the Liberals, it is not confined to the Socialists. It is very prevalent among the Conservatives and you would be surprised at the number of messages I have received in the course of the last few weeks, including ones from the strong Conservatives who say they have had enough of this government and mean to give the Liberals a trial next time."

Snowden Causes Diversion

In the meanwhile a diversion has been created by Philip Snowden, former Labor Chancellor of the Exchequer, raising as an election issue the question of revising the bargain Great Britain made with France over the war debt settlement. This has enabled the Conservatives and Liberals to claim that Labor is not to be trusted to maintain international obligations. Mr. Snowden's main point, which he reiterated at Maidstone on April 19, is that the Balfour note (promising Great Britain would not ask from war debts and reparations more than enough to cover her own liability to the United States) had proved inequitable and should be reconsidered when the circumstances allowed.

Referring at Maidstone to the attitude adopted by the other parties toward this question, James H. Thomas, Labor, former Dominions Secretary, said:

"Another Red Letter"

"If the events of the last few days are to provide the medium of another red letter of 1924, we won't run away from the challenge. We are prepared to accept it with all its implications and responsibilities."

Mr. Thomas also said: "Our position is perfectly clear. War debts to us, whether they be by the Allies or enemies, are something which affect the economic life of the people. We do not intend and do not want to make a profit out of the misery of other people. But equally, we do not want our people to go through the hell and purgatory they are now going through without a stand being made to do something to relieve their position."

The question of war debts nevertheless has proved so far a damp squid which is still only spluttering.

HOOVER MOVES TO BREAK JAM ON FARM BILL

(Continued from Page 1)

ing the National Grange, foremost advocates of the debenture plan, for a further conference on the issue. Mr. Taber's response to the President's statement commenting on the agricultural division was that no such disagreement existed.

Following his long chat with the President, Mr. Taber expressed regret that he had spoken so hastily. "I have every confidence that a satisfactory farm bill will be enacted by July 4," he declared.

It can be authoritively stated that the Administration will do everything in its power to bring about a compromise that will permit the enactment of an effective farm relief measure. Mr. Hoover has, as he formally made known, no intention of intruding upon Congress's prerogative in formulating legislation, but he will assume what leadership he deems necessary to prevent division and dissension.

The President is prepared to make every reasonable compromise, and expects Congress and the farmers' organizations to do likewise. At the same time, however, he will not give way on what he considers fundamental tenets and pledges.

President's Statement

"I regret," the President said in reply to questions from the press on the issue, "that some farm organizations are again divided on measures of agricultural relief. One primary difficulty in the whole of this last eight years has been the conflict in point of view in the ranks of the agricultural organizations and the farmers themselves.

"A definite plan of principles for farm relief was adopted by the Republican Convention at Kansas City. It was the plan of the party; it was not then or now the plan of any individual or group; it was necessarily the result of compromise; it represented an effort to get together and secure fundamental beginnings and necessitated the yielding of views by all of us; it was supported by all elements of the party in the campaign and upon it we have a clear mandate.

"Without entering into the merits or demerits of any other suggestion at the present time I can deplore that divisions in the ranks of the farmers themselves encourage those who oppose all farm relief and can at best only bring great delays and danger of entire failure.

"If after eight years of agitation and debate on a matter so vital to a large part of our people we are to succeed in putting the question out of politics and on the way to solution under economic guidance we have need of unity in the ranks of the farmers themselves and the different groups which reflect their views in Congress.

"No great step in public action can ever succeed without some compromise of view and some sacrifice of opinion."

An element that is entering powerfully into the situation and giving every reason for hope that a compromise will be reached is the fact that Mr. Hoover has the warmest personal relations with the farm bloc leaders. They have worked together through many experiences and for many years, while he was United States Food Administrator and Secretary of Commerce.

JAPANESE TAKING PRECAUTIONARY STEPS

TIENTSIN, China (AP) — Japanese army headquarters at Tsinan, Shantung, are adopting extreme precautionary measures there after Lieutenant Itoh of their army had been assassinated by two Chinese in civilian clothes on April 19.

Reports to the Japanese military headquarters said that since the Chinese forces soon to occupy the city had not yet entered it immediate precautionary measures were taken. The measures included search of pedestrians.

AIRPLANE ALTITUDE RECORD

TRAVEMUENDE, Ger. (AP)—A new world's record was claimed for a Rohrbach Roma airplane, which reached an altitude of 2200 meters (about 7150 feet), with a cargo of 13,750 pounds.

With Congress Day by Day

By the Associated Press

House continues general debate on farm relief bill.

Senate Agriculture Committee continued consideration of its farm bill report.

Representative Garner (D.), Texas, charged tariff "leaks" from Ways and Means Committee; Representative Tilson (R.), Connecticut, entered denial.

Representative Jones (D.), Texas, opened House fight for export debenture provision in farm bill.

Representative Curry (R.), California, introduced a bill to combine administration of the army, navy, and aviation under a single department of national defense.

Senate Judiciary Committee received opinion from Attorney-General Mitchell declaring Secretary Mellon's right to hold office unquestionable.

After a meeting of the Federal Advisory Council members said they had adopted a resolution, but declined to indicate what it concerned. The council heretofore usually has adopted resolutions approving the action of the Federal Reserve Board.

Chairman Smith of the House Irrigation Committee introduced a bill to authorize a $180,000,000 revolving fund to be loaned by the Secretary of the Interior to drainage and levee districts, counties, boards of supervisors and other political subdivisions.

THE MONITOR READER

(Answers to Questions Asked on the Next to the Last Page)

1. In Dalsland, Sweden.
2. Turkey.
3. Genuine ivory will quickly become warm when placed against one's cheek, while the imitation will remain cold.
4. Because they responded instantly to Paul Revere's warning, "The British are coming."
5. Canada.

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Italian Antipasto—an imported hors d'œuvre to serve on lettuce or toast . . . tunny fish, mushrooms, artichokes, savory vegetables. Tin 33c
Cherries in Green Mint—plump, firm, whole, pitted cherries in mint syrup. An attractive garnish for fruits and desserts. 7 oz. jar 30c
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POMP ATTENDS ITALIAN HOUSE OPENING BY KING

Recent Plebiscite and Vatican Reconciliation Are Specially Referred To

By Wireless to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME—The twenty-eighth Italian Parliament was opened on April 20 by King Victor Emmanuel in the presence of a brilliant gathering. The Chamber of Deputies, where the ceremony took place, was crammed with a solid mass of senators and Fascist deputies, all wearing court dress. Large crowds gathered early in the morning in the vicinity of the Quirinal Palace and the Parliament House to see the royal procession, which was one of unusual magnificence.

The first to arrive at the Parliament Building was the Queen, attended by the princesses and their escort, who took seats in the royal tribune immediately above and behind the throne. A few minutes later the King, followed by the heir to the throne and seven other royal princes, who entered the hall, bowed gracefully to the Queen. The King ascended the dais and remained standing for some time while the entire house applauded.

Mussolini Calls Roll

Benito Mussolini, the Prime Minister, in full court dress standing below the throne read the roll, each member responding with the "giuro" (oath). The King, seated, then read in a low but clear voice the Royal speech on behalf of the Fascist Government.

This was a long document, which began by reminding Parliament of the last two outstanding events in Italy, namely, the plebiscite of last month which testified to the large support enjoyed by the Fascist Government in the country, and the reconciliation with the Vatican which put an end to Italy's conflict with the Papacy.

After reviewing the accomplishments of the Government in its many departments, the King outlined the reforms which would be submitted to the new Parliament, laying stress especially on the Government's firm determination to maintain the lira at a stabilized rate.

Peaceful Foreign Policy

Domestic policy was only vaguely mentioned, but the reference to Italy's relations with other states, and its peaceful foreign policy, while disclosing nothing new was highly interesting.

Many efforts to curtail armaments had been made during the last years, stated the King, but disarmament remained today a "generous hope which was contradicted by the continuous growth of armaments by land, sea and air." Italy's attitude as regards disarmament was well known, said the King, but as all attempts to reach an agreement to disarmament had hitherto failed, the state had the duty to prepare for its own defense.

"You will therefore collaborate with my Government as you have done in the past in approving all those measures which might be prepared by my Government to render more efficient our armed forces." The Italian Government, concluded the Sovereign, sincerely aimed at the maintenance of peaceful relations with all peoples, but expected that Italy's legitimate interests would be loyally and in a concrete way be recognized.

The King's speech was warmly received and his return to the Quirinal afforded new occasion for the renewal of demonstrations of loyalty on the part of a large crowd.

Prince Henry Has Passed On

Brother of Former Kaiser Was Well Known in United States

HEMMELMARK, Ger. (AP)—Prince Henry of Prussia, brother of the former Kaiser, William II, has passed on here.

Prince Henry was known chiefly for his work with the German fleet, of which he held the chief command at the outbreak of the World War.

He was a great traveler, making a tour of the world in 1878 and visiting America on several occasions. When in 1902 the Kaiser invited Miss Alice Roosevelt to christen the royal yacht, then building in the United States, Prince Henry was sent to represent the Emperor at the ceremony, the royal visitor being accorded national honors on his arrival. Prince Henry was averse to publicity and carried out his naval and social duties with an entire absence of ostentation and display.

PROGRESS REPORTED FOR SYNTHETIC "GAS"

NEW YORK (AP)—Substantial progress toward commercial production of synthetic gasoline in the United States and abroad under a German process is announced by the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey.

The Standard Oil Company two years ago entered into an agreement with the German dye trust the I. G. Farbenindustrie Corporation for application of the German discoveries to the refining of oil. The German chemists have been distilling oil from coal but it is probable Standard Oil, should it go into production of synthetic gasoline, would use low crudes.

"I'm Kind to Her, Too"

While Mrs. Beam's daughter Ruth celebrates "Be Kind to Animals Week," Mrs. Beam's rough-coated St. Bernard evidently represents his fellows in the dog world with an observance of "Be Kind to Children Week." The Beams live in Blue Ridge, Ga., but, to judge from the expression on Ruth's face, home would be anywhere where the St. Bernard wagged his plume.

MEXICAN ARMIES MOBILIZED FOR SONORA BATTLE

Federal Cavalry Approach Insurgent Stronghold—Rebels Lose Property

MEXICO CITY (AP)—A government bulletin predicts a battle "very, very soon" at Masiaca, southern Sonora, between 2000 federal cavalry under General Talamentes and the rebel rear guard on the west coast. The cavalry was less than 25 miles south of Masiaca when last reported and moving upon the rebels entrenched there.

The battle, it was expected here, would be the forerunner of a greater conflict at Navojoa, about 30 miles farther north, where the principal rebel army in southern Sonora is concentrated. There, if the rebels stand and fight, the biggest battle of the revolt on the west coast may take place.

Defeat will leave the rebel army little alternative other than dispersal, since the army of General Almazan moving west from Casas Grandes through Palpito Pass, and the gunboat Progreso, with its cannon commanding the railroad at Guaymas, are expected to cut off retreat to the north.

The insurgent army at Navojoa has been subjected to repeated bombing by federal planes. These flew from San Blas, about 10 miles south in Sinaloa, where the main federal army of 10,000 men is preparing to adance against the rebel stronghold. The exact strength of the rebels at Navojoa was unknown here but was estimated at about 4000 or 5000.

The work of repairing railroad bridges destroyed by insurgents north of San Blas is proceeding rapidly and Secretary of War Calles reported that his troops would be able to move northward within a few days.

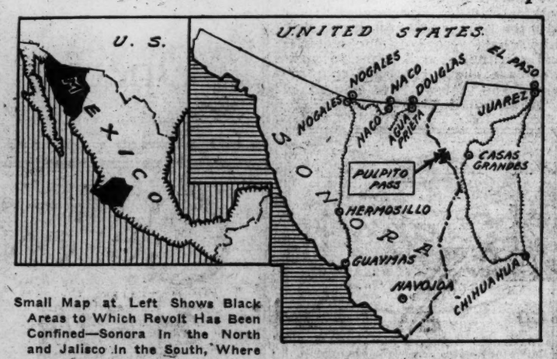
In Mexico City Enrique Medina, Attorney-General, announced that property of rebel leaders and others implicated in the revolt, of an estimated value of 2,500,000 pesos (about $1,125,000) had been confiscated in various parts of Mexico, and would be sold at auction. He said the proceeds would be used to help defray costs of putting down the movement.

American Women Give Aid

TUCSON, Ariz. (AP)—Three American women are hailed as the heroines of the battle of Sasabe (Mesquite), on the Sonora border, in which about 20 Mexican rebels were slain or wounded in an unsuccessful attempt to repulse an attack of 195 federal soldiers April 19.

The women, Mrs. Arthur Hardgrave, wife of the former president of the Kansas City Chamber of Commerce; Mrs. A. Hardy, wife of a San Fernando, Ariz., physician, and Mrs. James H. Jones, a guest of Mrs. Hardy's, crossed the border into Sasabe after the battle and attended and cheered the wounded fighters.

Where Mexican Rebels Are Bottled Up



Small Map at Left Shows Black Areas to Which Revolt Has Been Confined—Sonora in the North and Jalisco in the South, Where Bands of So-Called "Religious Insurgents" Are Active. Larger Map at Right Gives Strategic Points in Final Round-Up of Rebels in Sonora.

Churches Urged to Aid Student

Conference at University of Georgia Seeks to Broaden College Religious Life

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS, Ga.—With Dr. Charles W. Gilkey, dean of the chapel at the University of Chicago, as the principal speaker, the fifth annual religious welfare conference has been held at the University of Georgia.

Sponsored by the University Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A., and having the full support of the administration of the institution, the conference was designed to accomplish these things:

To cultivate and broaden the religious life of the students at the university.

To enlist the more active interest and co-operation of parents, ministers, alumni, and church laymen throughout the State in the work which is being done for the religious welfare of the students.

To encourage the churches to see that the university is their institution as well as that of the State and to direct the constructive forces of the State toward a counter wave against materialism.

ITALIANS PLAN NEW ARGENTINE INDUSTRY

LA PLATA, Arg. (By U. P.)—Steps toward establishing a new industry for this city are being taken by Dr. Francisco Barbieri, representing the Italian industrial firm Linicifio e Canapificio Nazionale, who is negotiating with city officials for the construction of a large textile plant. The plant would be used for the manufacture of hemp fabrics. Some of the raw materials would be imported from Italy.

Dr. Barbieri is seeking a concession site near the coast which would cover the equivalent of 14 city blocks, part to be used for housing employees. The company already owns 21 factories in Italy, employing 18,000 persons. The projected plant here would employ 5000.

VICTORY OF DRYS UP TO CHURCH, SAYS MINISTER

Dr. Skillington Calls on Methodists to Trample Party Opposing It

STAMFORD, Conn. (AP)—Demanding that "the Republican Party live up to its campaign pledge to enforce the prohibition law," the Rev. J. E. Skillington, pastor of the First Methodist Church of Altoona, Pa., called on more than 500 clerical and lay delegates to the eighty-first annual New York East conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church to "trample upon and destroy any political party which stands in the way of strict enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment."

Dr. Skillington, speaking in place of the Rev. Clarence True Wilson, secretary of the board of temperance, prohibition and public morals of the Methodist church, told the conference that "the church must lead the fight to make prohibition effective," and declared that, "if prohibition fails, the church will fail."

"If the Republican Party fails to do this, I hope this failure will be the last of the Republican Party," Dr. Skillington added. He declared that he was confident that the party under the direction of President Hoover would undertake a systematic and progressive program for strict enforcement of the prohibition law.

By more than a 3-to-1 vote against, the conference rejected the proposal that the New York and the New York East Conferences be merged. The vote was 107 to 31.

ST. JOHNSBURY, Vt. (AP)—Bishop William J. Anderson of Boston delivered his conference address at the Vermont Methodist Episcopal Conference meeting here. Speaking on "The Challenge of the Hour," he declared that the efficiency of the American democracy will be judged by the efficiency of the Eighteenth Amendment.

"The future of the temperance question," he said, "is being judged by the war on the Eighteenth Amendment and the failure of the United States to enforce the amendment will mean unspeakable disaster everywhere.

"The forces that are agreed against the amendment represent a most gigantic organized hypocrisy. It is time for the self-respecting citizens of the country to rally to the call of President Hoover and to insist upon enforcement measures."

ANTI-COUNTERFEITING PACT SIGNED BY 23

GENEVA (AP)—Twenty-three countries, including Soviet Russia, signed an international treaty for the suppression of counterfeiting today. The American delegate announced that he must submit the text to Washington before taking action.

ASSEMBLY VOTES IN OPPOSITION TO SECTARIANISM

Unitarian and Free Christian Churches of England Pass Strong Resolution

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The General Assembly of the Unitarian and Free Christian Churches in England in session this week in Manchester unanimously adopted the following resolution: "This assembly affirms its support of a national system of education, free, unsectarian and under public control. While welcoming any grouping or reorganization of existing schools which will help secure progress and efficiency in education, it will strongly oppose any sectarian right of entry or giving of building grants to denominational schools."

A similar action was recently taken at the annual gathering of the evangelical free churches. The Rev. Charles Peach, mover of the resolution which was later protested by the Roman Catholic publicists said that if the right of entry were granted to one denomination, it must be granted to all and the result could only be chaos.

FLIER WINS PRAISE FOR SAVING FAMILY

Roars Plane Above Blazing House—Rouses Neighbors

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Merle A. Moltrup, pilot of Colonial Western Airways, has received a commendatory letter from the Chamber of Commerce of Silver Creek, N. Y., a small town near Buffalo, for his efforts in attracting the residents of the community recently to a burning dwelling over which he was flying on an air mail flight from Buffalo to Cleveland.

Two children, trapped in the house, were saved by firemen who were aroused by Moltrup's airplane, which he flew low near the burning house as he raced his motor to draw attention of neighbors and directed them to the blaze.

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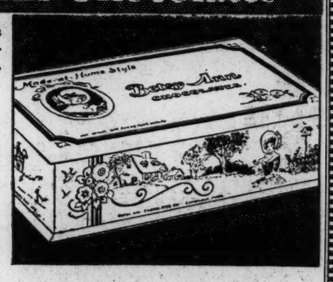

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Fresh Fruit Flavors . . . Pure Cane Sugar . . . Rich Heavy Chocolate . . . that's the pleasing combination in Besty Ann Chocolates. You will instantly recognize the flavors of sun-ripe oranges and lemons, big, red raspberries, and golden pineapples.

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17 kinds, including your favorite chewy pieces and fruit flavored creams. The box—a beauty in 4 colors—is historically illustrated.

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Better hustle the coupon on its way

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Sample your box of "Betsy Ann" Chocolates, compare the flavor with candy of much higher price. If you don't think Betsy Ann's are better return the candy and we will refund your money. We guarantee your joyous satisfaction.

Only $1.00 for 1 pound and 4 ounces

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Enclosed is $..... for ..... boxes of Betsy Ann Chocolates. Postage Prepaid.

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City..... *State*.....

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If you drive a car, read or work by artificial light, Protecto Shield will be a welcome comfort for your eyes. *They eliminate GLARE!*

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Fiftieth Anniversary

From this little old stove to this heat-controlled closed-top Insulated Glenwood *of 1929*

THE housewife of today expects both comfort and convenience from her range—especially if it's a Glenwood Gas Range.

Since the introduction of Glenwood Oven Insulation and the Glenwood AutomatiCook, she knows she can have a cool kitchen in summer and leave all her clock-watching to an automatically regulated oven, which cooks an entire meal for her exactly right while she is free to go out for the afternoon.

Now she has the new Our Way cooking top—with a surface as smooth as a table to move pots and pans on, and an enclosed burner chamber that makes four burners do the work of six.

Heavy smooth enamel makes the inside of the oven and broiler easy to keep clean and sweet . . . just as the outside of the range is kept clean with a damp cloth.

Have you seen these features of the Insulated Glenwood? The nearest office of the gas company will be glad to show them to you.

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WNAC-WEAN:
Listen in on "The Glenwood Rangers" every Tuesday, from 10.30 to 10.45 A. M.

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Glenwood Ranges
MAKE COOKING EASY
FOR SALE BY
Boston Consolidated Gas Co.
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SOUTH CAROLINA LABOR ACTS SAID TO BE VIOLATED

Committee Reports Inspections Inadequate and Urges Changes

By a Staff Correspondent

COLUMBIA, S. C.—The beginning of a move for stricter factory regulation and better working conditions in the textile mills of the South is forecast in the report just submitted to the Speaker of the House of Representatives of this State by the committee of five named to investigate labor matters.

Not only is factory inspection in South Carolina now inadequate, the committee reports, but flagrant violations of the labor laws have occurred in most of the textile mills where recent strikes have broken out.

The committee discusses the question of the state's transition from agricultural to industrial conditions and points out that present personnel in factory inspection is hopelessly inadequate for the task.

It is expected that action will be taken at the next meeting of the South Carolina Legislature to remedy the matter and probably to separate the work of factory inspection from the commissioner of agriculture, who at present has the departments of Labor, Commerce and Industry lumped with his own task.

Find Inspection Inadequate

The committee finds that there are 322 textile factories in South Carolina and only two field inspectors charged with inspection. This means visits of not more than three times a year to the factories, the committee points out, and the mills can tell with some degree of certainty when such visits will fall. The laws can be observed on the day of the visit, and ignored for the three months thereafter, the committee states.

"Two inspectors," it says, "cannot inspect and investigate the textile mills of South Carolina as often as would seem necessary."

Referring to the recent textile strikes, the report says:

"The committee is of the unanimous conclusion that at the textile industrial communities where the spirit as well as the letter of the industrial laws is being observed and obeyed, no strikes or strife exist, or have occurred.

"At most of the factories where strikes have occurred there have been flagrant violations of the labor laws that have not been brought to any court for redress; in fact, they have not been brought any further than to the attention of the commissioner."

Although numerous violations have been reported to the commissioner by inspectors, the committee states, there have been only five prosecutions instituted for violation of the labor laws of the State since 1927.

Commissioner Is Criticized

The committee finds that the two field inspectors of the commissioner's office are also required to inspect labor conditions in chain stores. The inspectors are kept too busy in the mill situation to learn whether women are being worked after 10 at night in the stores, the committee reports.

The commissioner himself, they find, has paid only one short visit to the textile strike area, "that he is quite indifferent to the industrial situation in the State, and that he knows nothing of the methods adopted in the adjoining states wherein the Department of Agriculture is separated from the Department of Labor."

The report concludes with criticism of the present commissioner, who, it is asserted, has been "always ready to suppress and excuse practically every violation of the labor law."

Observers here believe that the report of the House committee is typical of the growing consciousness in this and neighboring states of the new industrial life which the textile mills have brought to the South. The present strikes have forced the problem upon popular consciousness, and it is expected that in the next meeting of state legislatures legislation to improve working conditions will be introduced.

Labor in North Carolina May Go Under A. F. of L.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GREENSBORO, N. C.—Immediate organization of North Carolina mill workers, under the auspices of the United Textile Workers of America, was placed upon the program of the North Carolina Federation of Labor at a meeting of its executive committee here.

The first step was a mass meeting, with Edward F. McGrady, vice-president of the American Federation of Labor, and Thomas F. McMahon, president of the United Textile Workers, as speakers. An organizer, who must be a native of the South and a member of the Protestant church, is to be selected. A statement by T. A. Wilson, president of the State federation, denied that plans for mill organization were promoted by agitation in the section on the part of the National Textile Workers' Union, "outlawed" by the American Federation of Labor.

Elizabethton Hopeful

ELIZABETHTON, Tenn. (AP) — Thomas F. McMahon, president of the United Textile Workers of America, said he believed the chances of settling the rayon strike here and return of 5000 idle employees to work were "very good indeed." Efforts of Charles G. Wood, Department of Labor conciliator, has progressed toward a settlement, McMahon said.

INCITING TARDY TAXPAYERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VICTORIA, B. C.—For the first time in its history British Columbia will shortly publish a list of persons who have failed to pay income tax, in the belief that this will bring prompt payment. A list containing several hundred names has been prepared for early release after all these people have been given ample opportunity to pay the provincial levy.

RADIO PLAYHOUSE

Carlin Speaks to "His Public"

By PHILLIPS CARLIN
Assistant Eastern Program Director of NBC

IN THE last five years every reporter, statesman, humorist, actress, advertising manager, program director, announcer and radio publicity expert has written his or her impressions of radio artists, studios, personnel, or, at least, all three Radio studios have been invaded by every type of human that pushes a pen or pounds a typewriter. Those of us who have been NBC inmates for some time have been interviewed most personally and analyzed to the last atom.

Incidentally, I am still looking for the man or woman who does not mention the touching truth that "radio is in its swaddling clothes and therefore—etc., etc." Please don't misunderstand. I love publicity and verily encourage those seeking to bestow fame upon my unworthy shoulders. All that this foregoing preamble (so void of genius) was intended for was to convince you that radio announcers have a definite place in the sun—morning, afternoon and evening.

When young I was a son; then I became a son and husband; recently, son, husband, and father—but when radio got me—I assumed all other human rôles and positions besides those just mentioned. For, now I save the blasé from boredom, help shut-ins pass the hours, teach the children a new grammar both good and bad, hear the romanticist's despairing hopes, disillusion the super-optimistic moon seeker, keep artists from fear, jolly the soured orchestra musician into a smile, and appear in public places as a curiosity. All that the preceding ramble means is that an announcer's place in the sun is most interesting.

* * *

Radio has variety. Of course, in it there are the books to audit, records to be kept, letters to be read and analyzed, but we announcers have none of such. The only details we really watch are time (to the second) and the call letters of one station, for we must, usually at least, give the call letters correctly. Otherwise we mislead our great radio public.

Seriously, it is a great life. All of us, even you, like to be known, read about, liked and some of us even enjoy being gazed upon. When an announcer goes to a restaurant to radiocast its orchestra, he sits there like a good king among his admiring subjects. He sees the nudges, the whispering lips and is approached with a glad hand.

He is also—alack and alas—asked to announce that Jack says hello to Pete who is listening in. Who, but Pete, I ask you in the name of all that is radio, cares whether Jack says hello or not. But even dance enthusiasts are becoming enlightened as to the radio practices of respect-loving stations.

Then, too, folks come into the studio to tell us of their enjoyment of us and the programs and about the dear ones back home. One man, a westerner, dropped in with his wife on his way to see his forty-sixth show in 23 days. His best previous record was 40 shows. But all this attention is no sign of idle flattery. There is beneath it all a sound affection which the announcer creates and a real position he fills in the average home—especially outside New York.

* * *

The announcer is neither fish, fowl, nor good red herring, but he is a unique member of the listener's family—a new type of membership created by radio which offers a longer term and a sounder basis than screen or stage personalities can secure. For the actor plays but a part, whereas we are ourselves pure and simple—and we stand or fall on our own personalities as expressed through the voice. And after all the voice over weeks and months is natural most of the time.

Some of the difficulties encountered by announcers might be interesting. We must shave regularly, eat rich hotel food, gaze upon romances, arise at noon some days, others at 2 p. m., attend public functions, listen to after-dinner speakers, even laugh at their puns; see the best football games, travel on the subway, sign autographs, disillusion the high school girl, comfort the lonely, speak several languages, tell artists how we enjoyed their work, answer inane questions over the telephone, arrange programs, move pianos, chairs, stands, and last but not least—the radio listener.

PENSIONS NOT PAID FROM LIQUOR PROFITS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VICTORIA, B. C.—In response to emphatic protests from those concerned, the British Columbia Legislature has altered the former system under which mothers' pensions and charities were made directly dependent upon Government liquor profits for revenue.

In future liquor profits will be lumped with all other revenues and the Government will pay out charitable expenses from them. In this way those receiving these moneys will not feel that they are profiting by the liquor trade. Prohibitionists desired this change.

NEW FARM LOAN PLAN OF CANADA FUNCTIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VICTORIA, B. C.—A board of three practical farmers, appointed by the Canadian Government, has inaugurated the new Canadian farm loan scheme in British Columbia, the first province to enforce it.

This board, composed of George Sangster, H. E. Tanner and Walter Patterson, all of Saanich, outside Victoria, will commence immediately to extend loans to farmers in many districts out of money provided by the Federal Government. Loans will be granted only on farms which are regarded as affording ample security.

THE ANNOUNCER SPEAKS

Phillips Carlin, Side Partner of Graham McNamee and Equally as Famous in His Own Right.

The Dialer's Guide

Features are followed by name of sponsors and network used in parentheses. "CBS" is Columbia Broadcasting System. "WJZ Chain," "WEAF Chain," "Chicago Studio" and "Pacific" are the four general networks of the National Broadcasting Company. These designations are followed by "transcontinental" when coast-to-coast hookup is employed. If only single station is used, its call letters will be given. All time specified is eastern standard except Pacific and Chicago Studio network features, which are given in their respective times.

FOR THURSDAY, APRIL 25

Talks

President Hoover (NBC and CBS transcontinental). Heading a notable list of speakers on plans of the Government to erect new buildings and develop a park system in the Nation's capital. 9 p. m.

Debate (WJZ Chain). Lafayette and Princeton formally discuss a mooted question, "Are the American Universities Overcrowded?" 7 p. m.

Serenade (Lehn and Fink—WJZ Chain). Thomas Benrino, New York artist, discusses novel analogy between current architecture, machines and women's styles. 8 p. m.

"Old Counselor" (Halsey Stuart—WEAF Chain transcontinental). Financial advice with musical background. 10 p. m.

Symphonic Music

"From the New World" (Standard—NBC Pacific). Complete reading of Dvorak's Fifth Symphony by Max Dolin, west coast maestro. 7:30 p. m.

Musical Lecture

School Broadcast (Standard — NBC Pacific). French horn. 11:30 a. m.

Characteristic Music

"Musical Vignettes" (CBS). Sunny France in light classical mood. 8:30 p. m.

Vocal and Orchestral

"Old Man Melody" (Coward—WEAF Chain). Musical stroll through city streets. 7:30 p. m.

Yeast Foamers (Northwestern Yeast—WEAF Chain). Ballads with Chauncey Parsons, tenor. 7:30 p. m.

Sentinels (Hoover — WEAF Chain). Modernists' Ager and Yellen cycle with Jessica Dragonette. 8:30 p. m.

Singers (Seiberling—WEAF Chain transcontinental). "Front Porch" campaign with Revelers, James Melton, Ohman and Arden and Singing Violins. 9 p. m.

Arcadie Birkenholtz, violinist; Caroline Andrews, soprano; Nicholas Vasilieff, tenor (National Concert Bureau—WEAF Chain). All-classical program. 10:30 p. m.

Baker's Club (Grennan—NBC Chicago). Appropriately enough a "cake" walk is featured. 6 p. m.

Entertainers (Iso-Vis—NBC Chicago). Serenading the State of Iowa. 9:30 p. m.

Orchestral

Master Musicians (WJZ Chain). Featuring music of Cecile Chaminade, perhaps the most noted woman composer, Cass Freeborn, directing.

Concert (Maxwell—WJZ Chain). Director Bourdon begins with Bizet's "Farandole," Provencal dance form in "L'Arlesienne Suite." 9:30 p. m.

Slumber Music (WJZ Chain). Russian flavor lent by Ippolitow-Iwanow and Tchaikovsky. 11 p. m.

Vocal Ensembles

Hymn Sing (WEAF Chain). 7 p. m.

"Voices of the Evening" (WJZ Chain). Mixed octet with smaller combinations and orchestra. 10 p. m.

Musical Foursome (CBS). Vocal efforts in the locker room of a golf club. 10:45 p. m.

Sketches

"Arabesques" (CBS). The company does "The Sea." 8 p. m.

Memory Lane (NBC Pacific). Socialities in "Goshen Center." 8:30 p. m.

Rhythmic Music

Oliver Smith, tenor; Picadors; Male Trio; Mayfair House Salon Orchestra (Sonora—CBS). All popular.

Trocaderans (NBC Pacific). Frank Ellis' group. 10 p. m.

The Listener Speaks

"DOC" WEST, described as a "homely philosopher," made his début through the Columbia system at 10:30 on Friday, at which time he is to make regular weekly appearances. As a matter of fact what philosophy was included in his remarks, if it could properly be called by that name, had to do with the care of the teeth.

The tooth brush and paste marketed by the sponsors were not brought to the fore too conspicuously, however. "Doc" West's strong point is comedy rather than philosophy—and it is comedy of the kind that amuses the average vaudeville audience.

His remarks consist mainly of humorous anecdotes told in a pleasant drawl and punctuated with a satisfying laugh which is a little reminiscent of the "Old Timer" of the Empire Builders' radiocasts. A body of professional laughers is in the background to supply with altogether too mechanical precision the bursts of merriment which would round out the performance in a real variety theater. It might be more effective if the radio audience were left to bestow their own guffaws of appreciation.

The entertainer led up to each of several favorite popular numbers played by the orchestra, by means of suitable stories. Sometimes the connection was a little strained but it was a satisfactory method of combining dance music and comedy for the occasion. The dance music was, in fact, very good and it consisted of such general favorites as "My Heart Stood Still" and "Good News." A soprano solo was also introduced.

It is rather a question whether many listeners enjoy having their comedy interrupted by music, or their dance music interrupted by comedy. For those who do enjoy this mixture worked out in this skilful way, the new program can be recommended. D. M.

Postmaster-General's Wife Saves Pencils He Pockets

WASHINGTON (AP) — Postmaster-General Brown and Mrs. Brown are in complete agreement on economy in the Postoffice Department.

The Postmaster-General pockets every pencil he gets his hands on. Mrs. Brown does them up in neat bundles and every few days personally brings them back to the department and leaves them with her husband's secretary who puts them back into use. The Postmaster-General is never told anything about.

PRE-HISTORIC RELICS SHOWN IN MANITOBA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WINNIPEG, Man.—An interesting and valuable collection of implements used by prehistoric man has been placed on exhibition in the library of the Manitoba legislative building. There are more than 1000 items, some of them supposed to have been used by men of the Stone Age about 450,000 years ago.

The relics were gathered mostly in England, Italy and France by the Canadian School of Pre-History, and have been donated to this Province by Dr. H. M. Ami of the laboratory of geology, Ottawa, and director of the school of pre-history. Similar collections will be placed on exhibition in Saskatchewan and Alberta by Dr. Ami.

D.A.R. President Pledges Support of Same Policies

Fifteen Cents Is Fee for All in Move to Popularize National Defense

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—Mrs. Lowell F. Hobart pledged herself to carry out the policies of her predecessor in office, when she was installed today as president-general of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

"It has been my good fortune to serve for three years under the clear, wise direction of our loved president-general—Mrs. Alfred Brosseau—and it is this association with her that gives me courage to take up this trust and 'carry on'—following in the way she has pointed!" she told the Daughters.

The final installment of resolutions included the following one, pledging financial support to the National Defense Committee:

"Whereas, the opposing forces are so strongly fortified with money, personnel, publication facilities, and extensive propaganda machinery; and

"Whereas the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, has unequivocally committed itself to a national defense program; therefore be it,

"Resolved, that we transform words into action by subscribing at least 15 cents per capita throughout our society for the support of the work of the National Defense Committee."

The United States Congress is urged to publish census reports from 1800 to 1840. A resolution urged enactment of suitable legislation in all states to bar advertising signs from the highways.

Mrs. Ruth Hanna McCormick (R.), Representative from Illinois, pointed out that the United States in non-political affairs co-operates freely with the League of Nations, and that "the whole record of our material and spiritual contributions to mankind is a sharp challenge to those who argue that we have maintained a 'proud isolation.'"

ENGINEERS MAP NICARAGUA CUT AS PANAMA AID

(Continued from Page 1)

the continents somewhere along the Central American isthmus. The list runs all the way from Charles V of Spain, down to Cornelius Vanderbilt, in the days of the '49-ers' rush to California. Finally, these dreams took the concrete form of the Panama Canal.

It is a curious fact, however, that the report of the Isthmian Commission to the American Congress in 1901, which remains the most careful survey of the whole subject, stated that the Nicaraguan route was more practicable and feasible than the one through Panama. The route was finally shifted to the latter territory by a series of political and international developments that had nothing to do with geographical considerations.

It is the great 1901 survey which the army engineers of 1929 are now to duplicate in a two-year study. Specifications of that day proposed a Nicaraguan canal with an Atlantic terminus at Greytown Harbor and Pacific terminus at Brito. The canal was to consist of eight double locks, and a dam on the San Juan River.

Total length of the canal from sea to sea was to be 183 miles, as against 49 miles for the Panama route and costs were placed at $189,800,000, while the Panama route was estimated at $144,200,000, plus $40,000,000 more, in the latter, for acquiring private and public rights.

But the methods of canal building in 1901 are not those of today and estimates of costs must be made anew, it is pointed out. Cognizance of this fact is taken in the Edge report, accompanying the bill for the present survey. Engineering developments it points out, in the matter of sea level canals, have obviated the necessity for locks, in some cases. This possibility, the report states, should unquestionably be given careful study and consideration.

The Nicaraguan canal would save about 500 miles for a ship going west from the Atlantic coast of the United States as against the Panama Canal, and this would mean a total saving of 1000 miles if the ship doubled back to California or any northern part of the Pacific coast.

Undoubtedly the political effect of the proposed canal would be important in Nicaragua and adjacent Central American countries. Washington has paid $3,000,000 to Nicaragua for a right of way.

This, however, has not settled certain important international questions. Another agreement with Nicaragua must be negotiated in regard to details of construction, when the latter is eventually decided upon. Furthermore, the canal would be built along the Costa Rican border and the impounded water would probably overflow the border, making a second treaty necessary.

Finally, Salvador and Honduras claim certain rights, and these must be settled. The history of the Bryan-Chamorro treaty, by which the United United States gained the right of way at cost of $3,000,000, is filled with the protests of the small neighboring republics, who claim that Nicaragua violated treaties with them in entering upon the pact.

Nicaragua was sued in the Central American Court of Justice on this point, and the international jurists found that such violations were a fact. When Nicaragua and the United States failed to heed the decision, the court went out of existence.

Recently a century-long dispute between Nicaragua and Colombia was settled, thus clarifying to a degree the rights of the United States to important approaches to the proposed interoceanic canal. This gave Nicaragua unchallenged possession of Great and Little Corn Islands, about 40 miles off Bluefield on the Atlantic coast, for which the United States holds leases, and which are of strategic value, commanding approaches to the projected canal.

It is believed that the Nicaraguan Canal could be completed, if once undertaken, in well under 10 years. This relieves the situation of pressing necessity, in view of the fact that the Panama Canal can handle traffic for some years to come.

The effect of a second canal on Panama is uncertain. Undoubtedly it would take away a large share of its traffic, particularly if it were a sea-level canal.

The strategic importance of having two channels through which to combine the United States fleets in time of war is stressed by naval officials.

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Skirts—crepe de chine, with pleats, on bodice tops. 14 to 42.
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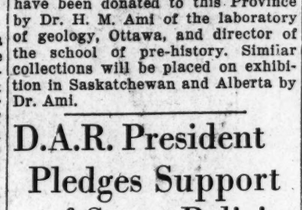
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Every Department Has Its Specials! Every Special Is a Feature!
This year, color, new styles, fascinating new articles are stacked high on every shelf . . . swing airily from every perch! This year the prices cannot be duplicated! This year the crowds will be even larger than before!
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PATHS OF YOUTH CONVERGE UPON GENEVA CAMPUS

(Continued from Page 1)

offices of the Secretariat are literally crowded with students, eager to learn the pros and cons of the complex social and political problems that are handled without gloves by the representative men and women of every nation. Then, too, the International Labor Office attracts a considerable number of students who have a prior interest in questions of economics and industry.

Of particular interest to these young men and young women is the University Institute of Higher International Studies, established for the explicit purpose of giving inquiring students an opportunity to explore the juridical, political and economic aspects of current world problems. On the faculty of the institute there will be found many of the more prominent members of the League's Secretariat.

Visiting statesmen are always at the call of these students for special lecture purposes. The libraries and archives of Geneva are filled with documents and source materials that bear upon the immediate future. Where else but in Geneva could such facilities be found for attaining to the cultural and intellectual stature of world citizenship? That is why students are crowding into Geneva, literally by the thousands.

Meeting Conspicuous Need

With this predisposition toward world fellowship these young people find in the Students' International Union a center for practicing neighborliness. Viscount Cecil, in a recent talk to the student members of the union, said, "What the world needs is an international mind, capable of seeing and appreciating the other nations' point of view. Cultivate this mind in youth of the world and the future will be free from wars." The 25,000 young people who frequent the union headquarters each year are trying to supply the need to which Viscount Cecil made such eloquent reference.

Adorning the walls of the union's reception room the visitors will find the flags of many nations—the United States, Great Britain, Japan, China, Italy, Poland, Czechoslovakia, and all the rest. Students gather in this flag-festooned parlor to talk over the problems of the hour and to listen to lectures by the great men of the world.

The discussion and study programs sponsored by the union include seminars on such themes as international labor policies, philosophy and religion, emigration and immigration. A recently organized political seminar provided for lectures on Locarno, mandates, minorities, Greek refugees, the Balkans, Pan-Europe and Danzig.

Boundary Lines Ignored

Totally unconscious of the boundary lines that mark the frontiers of the land of their fathers, these young people meet in Geneva to lay the spiritual groundwork of a new and higher form of civilization.

At the tea hour these student leaders will informally discuss the international issues uppermost in the thinking of the world at that particular moment—reparations, evacuation of the Rhineland, disarmament, the outlawry of war, the World Court, the revolution in China and the war debts.

Receptions are tendered during the year to distinguished visitors passing through Geneva. Student tourists and international student groups are also made to feel at home in this youth center. One hundred and fifty American college students from Wellesley, Vassar, Amherst, Dartmouth, Randolph-Macon, Ohio University and Mt. Holyoke, recently participated in one of these social functions.

Here is a new force making for international righteousness. The opinions of students were once dismissed as unworthy of serious consideration. Today it is different. Student opinion, especially in Europe, has come to be regarded as a significant factor in the shaping of public opinion. The thousands of undergraduates whose lives are influenced by the cultural outreach of the Students' International Union, are doing the thinking for the next generation. They are visualizing the future. They are blueprinting the trends of tomorrow. And they are the more able to do these things because they are thrown into such informal contact with one another, not only in Geneva, but in the other university centers of the world.

CANADA'S EXPORT GAINS DESCRIBED

Prosperity Credited to Paper Industry by Price-Green

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Canadian exports amounted to $134 per capita last year, which is one-third greater than that of Great Britain, and three times that of the United States, C. Price-Green, commissioner of natural resources of the Canadian National Railways, told the members of the Nylta Club, the New York lumber trade association, at a dinner just held here.

"The rate of growth of wealth in Canada, in proportion to its population, has never been achieved by any other nation," he said.

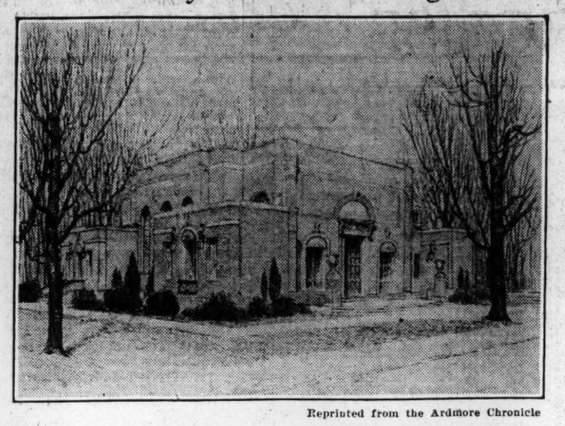
One of the many contributing causes of Canadian prosperity, he said, has been the hydroelectric development, which has enabled Canada to rise to leadership in the manufacture of paper and pulp. Mr. Price-Green also attributed the phenomenal progress in mining in Canada largely to the intensive use of water power. Mr. Price-Green urged conservation of forests.

FAIR RECALLS AZTEC DAYS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MEXICO CITY—The oldest annual fair in Mexico and one of the most ancient in the world has just been concluded at the town of Huaxcaltepec, in the State of Oaxaca. The fair has been held each year from the earliest times and history records that Aztec merchants came all the way from Tenochtitlan, the ancient Aztec capital, now Mexico City, to sell their wares to the Zapoteca tribesmen.

Artistry in Church Design



Reprinted from the Ardmore Chronicle

First Church of Christ, Scientist, Ardmore, Pa.

Drinking Youth Problem Laid to Neglect in Home

(Continued from Page 1)

schools but all other social institutions as well develop ways and means of making character ideals effective as controls of behavior in the life of youth, a large part of the problem will be solved."

The report continued:

"The jury commends the far-seeing policy of Superintendent William J. Bogen and the Board of Education in appointing an advisory committee to make a study of the best way in which the school by character training, by expert counsel and guidance may solve conduct problems and prevent delinquency. It is not unmindful of the fact that other schools, both private and parochial, are sincerely seeking to apply the most effective means to develop healthy ideals and aspirations in the minds of youth and aid them in every way in realizing in behavior the values they hold to be of highest social significance."

The jury expressed sympathy for both home and school, "faced as they are with new social problems which are the products of our generation and peculiar to it."

One section was addressed to the boys and girls themselves. "We are convinced," said the statement, "that the problems and conditions which face the youth are not of their own making. They are not responsible for the fact that social conditions are unstable and unfavorable to the development of the highest type of life. However, we believe that, in the final analysis, the determination of their behavior and the use the young people are going to make of existing circumstances, rests with the younger generation.

"The solution of these questions is largely a matter for their discussion, decision and action. The jury recommends that youth accept and make use of whatever aid they may receive from parents and social institutions, such as church and school, and that they evaluate that aid in the light of their needs and their aspirations."

Further investigation of the places which were alleged to have sold liquor to and permitted drinking by the young persons in the party, with a view to closing them by law, was also advised by the jury.

RAILWAY CONTRACT UPHELD

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Supreme Court indicated during oral argument of the case on April 19 that it would dismiss the appeal of the Central New England Railway seeking to cancel a contract with the Boston & Albany, under which it obtained entrance into Springfield, Mass.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE EDIFICE OPENED

Adaptation of Colonial Type Used at Ardmore, Pa.

ARDMORE, Pa.—In reporting the opening of the new edifice of First Church of Christ, Scientist, at Linwood and Athens Avenues here, the Ardmore Chronicle said in part:

"The building is designed along colonial lines. Built of old Virginia brick, and trimmed, as many of the buildings of the Old South were, with the warm-colored Aquia sandstone, originally quarried on the old Washington estate, the building seems indigenous to the beautifully shaded site.

"The interior arrangement provides for a church auditorium seating 370, and a Sunday School auditorium seating 200, both on the ground floor, ideally lighted and ventilated.

"The interior furnishings have been consistently carried out with sunburst colonial venetian blinds and old-fashioned white pews trimmed in black and upholstered with cushions.

"The organ is behind a decorative grille of intricate and significant design."

American Fliers Get China's Lines

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—To develop China's communications, especially those by air, the Chinese Government has just signed contracts with a well known American firm, the Chinese Legation here announces.

The president of the National Aviation Corporation, who is also Minister of Railways, signed on April 17 contracts for the development of airmail and commercial aviation, with Aviation Exploration, one of the Curtiss group.

Aviation Exploration will equip and operate for the Chinese Government three lines, with a total mileage of approximately 2000. Operation will begin in six months.

DELAWARE OYSTERS BRING RICH HARVEST

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WILMINGTON, Del. — Delaware marketed 500,000 bushels of oysters from her beds last year which brought to the State $650,000, two-thirds of which were purchased by packers and shipped to almost all points in the Middle States.

Oysters may be taken from September until July, and it is believed by shortening the open season, and directing attention to their propagation the annual output may be increased and the income advance to $1,000,000 a year. Similar attention to other forms of sea food would increase the returns by 50 per cent, and provide profitable employment to scores of more workers, it is believed.

Right of Court to Limit Press Is Challenged

Society of Editors Votes to Back Minnesota Paper in Test Case

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—The American Society of Newspaper Editors voted unanimously to back Minnesota newspapers against recent legislative enactments alleged to limit freedom of the press. In a resolution the society termed the recent Minnesota law, giving state courts power to supervise the newspapers, an unconstitutional infringement of the rights of the press. It backed the move to carry a test case into the Supreme Court and offered to assist in supplying counsel, if necessary, to carry on the fight.

An echo of the same case was heard in the society's debate over the proposal to take disciplinary action against member newspapers which violate canons of the journalistic profession. A motion to give the board of directors authority to censor, suspend or expel such newspapers from the society's membership was defeated, 34 to 21.

The discussion was the outgrowth of a case in Colorado, in which a local newspaper was found to have accepted a subvention from an oil company. Under rules of the society, proponents of the amendment argued, it was impossible to take disciplinary action in such cases. The proposed amendment had been drawn up by John W. Davis, counsel for The Associated Press.

On the other hand, opponents of the amendment argued that it might tend to limit freedom of speech and liberty of the press. Ousting a newspaper from the society would single out one editor, it was argued. A violation of ethics is not the work of a single man, but of an institution, it was argued.

Five directors were elected at the annual election: Walter H. Harrison, the Oklahoman; Casper S. Yost, St. Louis Globe-Democrat; William P. Beasell, New York World; Paul Bellamy, Cleveland Plain Dealer; Edward S. Beck, Chicago Tribune.

Speaking on "Property Rights in News," M. Koenigsberg, formerly of the International News Service, argued that news cannot be treated as private property since it is merely a relation of daily events, on the subject of "Sunday Papers." W. G. Vorne, Cleveland Plain Dealer, deplored the growing tendency of standardization.

FOREIGN TRADE COUNCIL FAVORS 'FREE ZONE' PLAN

Would Drop Tariff Bars on Goods to Be Re-exported After Manufacture

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BALTIMORE, Md.—Congressional action providing for the establishment of foreign trade zones—known also as "free cities"—was recommended in the final report which brought to a close the sixteenth annual convention of the National Foreign Trade Council here.

The report also stressed the wisdom of aiding rather than hampering commercial and industrial activities in foreign countries, stating that the prosperity of the United States is largely influenced by the material progress of the other lands and the good will of their nationals.

This report, which embodies the outstanding findings of the convention and is the one utterance accepted by the council as a whole, is looked upon as expressing the convictions of the leading trade interests, since members of the Foreign Trade Council control 80 per cent of the Nation's foreign trade. James A. Farrell, president of the United States Steel Corporation is chairman of the group which adopted the report.

Foreign Trade Zones

It was explained that foreign trade zones would be set up around ports where raw productions for manufacture could be imported free and that these products would be made for export. Such provision, it was said, would create manufacturing centers at seaports and make for greater production and foreign trade.

International balancing of trade, by patronizing foreign nations to the degree that they patronize the United States, will react favorably on domestic prosperity, the report states.

"Increasing commercial and industrial activity in other countries means enlargement of their power to satisfy their wants, and in such satisfaction will lie opportunity for expanded sale of our products," it continues. "Conditions affecting the welfare of any people, however remote, exert a corresponding influence upon our foreign trade and upon the daily work of American producers.

"The industrial nations that are our keenest competitors are also the heaviest purchasers of our products. During the period of rehabilitation in Europe, there has been a large increase of our loans and foreign investments, which served to balance the excess value of our exports over imports, and it is reasonable to expect, therefore, a substantial expansion in our imports."

Favor Natural Flow of Goods

Any procedure which might invite serious retaliatory action was warned against. "We must not retard the natural inward flow of goods by which our foreign customers can pay in their own products for obligations incurred and for purchase of goods," the report declared.

The report stressed the continued expansion of the American Merchant Marine to take care of increasing trade.

Revision of cumbersome customs administrative regulations which retard the international movement of merchandise was urged, as well as revision of passport regulations which, the report said, involve an unnecessary charge upon business travel.

In the closing sessions it was decided to hold the next convention in Los Angeles in June, 1930 and already there is active competition for the 1931 meeting.

Harvard Awards 38 Scholarships

European Study Provided in Several — MacLaurin Wins Trinity College Place

Thirty-eight scholarships for the year 1929-30, five of which are for study abroad, were announced today at Harvard University. William R. MacLaurin '29 of Boston has been selected as holder of the enviable Charles H. Fiske 3d scholarship at Trinity College, Cambridge, Eng., for the year.

Sheldon Fellowships for European study are given to Joseph Carrier A. M. '26 of Ottawa, Ont., instructor in French at Harvard; Ernest C. Helmrich '27, a third-year student in the graduate department of history; Robert S. Stryker, graduate student in the School of Landscape Architecture, and John Volkman '27, assistant in the department of philosophy.

The Pugsley scholarship, the Rumrill, James Jackson Cabot, George Cheyne Shattuck, John Ware Memorial, Charles Eliot Ware Memorial, Charles Sedgwick Minot, University, Faculty, Austin and Phi Beta Kappa Scholarships were awarded to graduate students who have attained high honors in various subjects.

British Columbia Girl Guides Will Conduct Pageant

1200 Are to Participate, Including Representatives of Foreign Countries

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VANCOUVER—Saturday, April 27, will be a red-letter day for the Girl Guides of Greater Vancouver, for on that date a pageant will be held in the Arena, which will be attended by some 1200 girls, including a number of representatives of foreign countries, including China, Japan, Russia, Italy and the United States.

"The history of the formation of this organization is interesting. In 1909 a few girls appeared at the rally of Boy Scouts and from this grew the Girl Guides, which in 1926 numbered over 615,000 registered Guides or Girl Scouts in 50 or more different countries.

So dependable are they that during the World War, many were employed by the Government in England as trusted messengers. And their ability to earn was demonstrated when they presented a fully equipped motor-ambulance for use in the war, through the world president, Princess Mary. This money was raised through collecting and selling waste newspapers, and doing any odd jobs that came to hand in their spare evenings. Canadians now possess a training camp, thanks to the generous gift of Fettercairn, which has been presented to the Canadian Council by Mrs. F. Etherington of Kingston, Ont. It will be opened on July 1, as a summer training camp.

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Music News of the World

Bruno Walter and the Opera

By ADOLF WEISSMANN

Berlin

DURING recent weeks everybody interested in opera asked: Will Bruno Walter remain in Berlin? It seemed so important an affair that it provided headlines for the big papers. And though quite naturally revulsion against this exaggeration of the crisis makes itself felt at the present moment, public opinion is far from being tranquillized about the matter. For it is more than a personal question and illustrates the present situation of opera, which in these columns I recently declared to be critical. Bruno Walter determined to put an end to the operatic crisis by a project for the reorganization of the whole operatic life of Berlin, which he sketched with the intendant Heinz Tietjen. It aimed at the complete union of the State Opera House and the Städtische Oper, so that in two houses there was to be only one opera. Of course, orchestra, chorus and ballet were to be separated, but the singers were to be common to both opera houses.

The idea was good, but there were obstacles. First of all, Erich Kleiber some years ago obtained the leadership of the State Opera, while Leo Blech, who had left the house, finding the situation changed, contented himself with a secondary position. Now, strong opposition is coming from Kleiber himself as well as the orchestra. It is very difficult to explain this to readers outside Germany, but in the German Republic it is hardly possible to maintain a musical autocracy in the face of the opposition of an orchestra like that of the State Opera House standing behind its conductor. Of course, this orchestra, being bound by contract, will never refuse to play under another conductor if the intendant orders it, but, on the other hand, it will take every opportunity of manifesting its opposition.

Walter's Decision

Another fact making the reorganization of opera difficult lies in the present situation of the singers, who, for the most part, are reluctant to give up the desire of making money in America and other foreign countries. I think I have already pointed out the critical state of operatic life resulting from the absence of different outstanding artists during the second half of the season.

All this has been acknowledged by public opinion, and Bruno Walter's project has the approval of all the people concerned with opera. The difficulties, however, are so great that, for the moment, it seems impossible to carry it into effect. So Bruno Walter, fully convinced that Berlin opera could not go on in this way and feeling that he could not bear the whole responsibility even for the Municipal Opera House, the musical director of which he is, was ready to resign his post rather than act against his artistic convictions.

This resolution, of course, caused great excitement in the circles of music lovers, for everybody is convinced that there is no solution of the operatic problem except through the intimate connection of the two opera houses. Bruno Walter himself has solved the problem of his activity in Berlin by consenting to appear as guest conductor at the Muncipal Opera House. That frees him from his responsibility, giving him, on the other hand, room enough for bringing about some excellent operatic performances.

How rapid the stride of time is was evident at the performance of Pergolese's "La serva patrona" under Bruno Walter just at the end of the week which had brought both the crisis and its solution. Musical scholars and their forefathers have rightly regarded this opera buffa as a jewel. We all know that Pergolese made a path for Mozart and Rossini. How happy the times, when just "La serva patrona" broke in on the operatic life of Paris, presenting Italian comic talent, both in origination and in production, in the most favorable aspect, so that the appearance of the Italans marked the beginning of a new epoch of light opera in France.

Most unhappily for Pergolese, who has so fully enjoyed a posthumous glory as pathmaker for Mozart and Rossini, our present generation, though recurring to remote periods so far as pure music is concerned, is, on the other hand, in a very anti-historic mood with regard to the operatic repertory. Wit has been so completely transformed that poor Pergolese, believed to be killing serious opera by his enterprising work, is now considered to be too harmless. There is, for present-day music lovers, some salt, but too little pepper in "La serva patrona." And much pepper there must be to satisfy the appetites of operagoers, who begin to be ashamed of going to opera. The so-called "Dreigroschenoper," which is perhaps the most arrogant among the works belonging to musical comedy, is just what they want. Perhaps after some years taste will have changed but there is no likelihood of seeing it go back to the ideals of our forefathers.

The Production

Bruno Walter, very fond of a work which in former times he had brought to great effect, had, besides, thought of a part particularly suited to Maria Ivogün, whom he is very happy to have won back for his stage. Bruno Walter being, as a convinced classical romanticist, suspect to many lovers of modern music, had prepared the performance with great care, though not quite so carefully as in quieter times. He was strongly supported in his intentions by Emil Preetorius, an excellent stage manager, who arranged everything with a view to a puppet-show. It proved his exquisite taste.

The principal puppet was, of course, Maria Ivogün, who, however, was a little hampered by Pergolese himself. She was in very good humor, but had little opportunity of translating her mood into beautiful singing. Ludwig Hofmann, the baritone with the voice reminiscent of that of Chaliapin, was the Doctor Pandolfo.

To this little musical comedy was added the "Village Barber," by Johann Baptiste Schenk, the Viennese musician who had the great honor of being the counterpoint teacher of Beethoven—secret teacher, because he corrected all the mistakes overlooked by Joseph Haydn, who was too busy with his own works to pay due attention and care to his young pupil. Even the "Village Barber" is too harmless for our generation.

Neo-Classicism to Neo-Romanticism

By ALFREDO CASELLA

Rome

THE present century, although scarcely of age, has already been defined as the century of speed. One of the most striking characteristics of this tendency of our epoch toward a quicker and quicker rhythm is the daily increasing quantity of different, often divergent, artistic tendencies, for the most part legitimate and logical, which cause a positive chaos of contradictions and opposite aspirations, in the midst of which the task of the critics becomes more and more difficult. And it is sometimes alarming to see with what rapidity important æsthetic movements, movements whose complete circle would formerly have required eight or ten times longer, arise, mature and pass away.

Impressionism is today already lost in the night of time. Cubism in painting, "atonality" in music are also of the remote past. And on the ruins of impressionism (which itself was a last manifestation of romantic lyricism and cubism, which was in its turn a revolt from Impressionism) has sprung up during the last 10 years a general tendency toward a return to discipline, to severity and "purity" of every art, which has been designated, for lack of a better name, "neo-classicism." But today sure signs can already be glimpsed of the end of this movement, or at any rate a profound modification of its essence. One must, then, once more return to this subject and try to draw from a new examination of the problem fresh forecasts for the near future.

Classical Art

First of all, it must be understood what "classicism" means. It is generally admitted that all work on which the destructive power of time has no influence is "classical." But this is equal on the other hand to saying that to be classical it must have been defunct for a long time. However, leaving aside all epigram and paradox, it is moreover useless to say that "classical" means in sum "perfect balance between the thought and the means"; or again, a sort of benevolent serenity attained by the production which attains then to an imperishable perfection of realization. But all this concerns only those concepts seen from across the pitiless selection of time, a severe and infallible critic. It would be impossible to apply similar standards to a contemporary work.

On the other hand, this perfection and superior serenity spoken of above are, in the great masters of art, a result and not an aim. I mean to say by that that the great masters were classical without trying to be so. And here we touch upon the root of the grave question that worries music today. Classicism (or, to use the fashionable term, "neo-classicism") is today, in a good number of composers, an intellectual pose. Whereas time alone can say if such and such of our contemporaries really deserve the name of classical, this term is made a motto, a proclamation of war, even a commercial standard. And thus one sees arising one after the other pieces of music that try to be classical by borrowing from Bach (from the inferior Bach, he of the "Inventions," for example) a few exterior methods of contrapuntal writing. Whilst these artists would do better to realize that the appellation of "classical"—the highest there is in human standards—comes from a collection of values and results that are much less simple than any more or less childish imitations of Bach, Handel or Scarlatti.

In other words, I think that one is born classical, but one does not become so. It seems to me, for example, that Stravinsky was infinitely nearer to ideal classicism when he wrote "Petrouchka" or "Les Noces" than afterward, when—suddenly seized with an excess of love for Bach or the old Italians—he manufactured the "Sonate" for the piano, or "Œdipus Rex," works in which the classicism seemed like a rather naïve desire of the author and not at all as a result.

All the same, musical neo-classicism (just like the pictorial parallel of the same years), even if it seems to us partially intended, artificial and intellectual, meets none the less a profound need of the mass. That is why this vast international movement of thought toward an art again disciplined, serious and nevertheless essentially dynamic, must be taken very seriously.

But one must now realize that this reintegration into art of certain overneglected values, values even totally compromised by romantic decadence, may lead to certain excesses, which are now beginning to show themselves. The abuse of scholastic formalism, a return to melody that shows itself all too often in a stupefying revival of the dullest and most banal "cantabili" of 1830-40, and lastly an irritating, excessive intellectualism that substitutes for freshness a forced simplicity and for the grand, supple technique of the classics a distressing academism—these are the dangers of the present hour.

"Neo-Romanticism"

From all sides, one begins to hear of "neo-romanticism." Is this to say that neo-classicism has already been a failure? Being accustomed to take seriously all the great movements of thought, particularly when they are as legitimate as is neo-classicism, I am not the one to pronounce the condemnation of this tendency. It seems to me, however, that the academic excess of which I spoke above risks making possible an offensive return to a romantic tendency. But without doubt it is not a question of a revival of that which we have so fiercely fought against during the last years and which was no more romanticism, but its decadence. It will probably be an attempt at reintegration into music (and probably in painting too) of certain "human" values which are, at bottom, common to romanticism and to classicism alike. And then one must not dread this coming æsthetic movement, but on the other hand, must rejoice in it. For it may bring to the neo-classical tendency the correction and enrichment of which it is urgently in need. And, in this case, it is possible that from the fusion of the two movements, there will for long years result a period of fertility of thought.

A Musical Conjurer

By G. JEAN-AUBRY

Paris

THE latest orchestral work of Maurice Ravel is a new proof of his extreme ingenuity. It is certainly possible to find in other composers more power and sentiment, but what other possesses such complete mastery of the different resources of his art? For him each new work is not a pretext for self-expression or utterance, or for noting an impression, but an opportunity of setting a problem and solving it. He is probably the most anti-romantic composer ever known, which means not that he has no sentiment or no sensibility, but that he believes that these emotions should always be regulated by the intelligence. If he is not to the liking of the majority of audiences, who seek only to be moved, stirred or excited, I confess that it seems to me very precious and useful for such an art as music to possess a man who is unceasingly occupied with getting from the material at his disposal the most powerful expression; a man saying nothing at random and never surrendering to indolence, but at the same time striving to give to the most severe restraint the appearance of ease and facility.

Dexterous Gravity

Like most of the old masters and a good number of the new, Maurice Ravel does not refuse to work to order, that is to say, to write works prompted from without and not born of an inner impulse. He does not believe in inspiration in the ordinary sense of the word. On the other hand, a work which he is asked to write does not appear to him as a facile and superficial task. It is always an opportunity to conquer a difficulty, which he increases of his own free will by requiring of the instrumental technique, not an extraordinary virtuosity, but a precision, an accuracy, an economy which are not so high even with the most exacting of the great masters.

In his latest work the rôle of technique is so important, so deliberately greater than the subject matter itself, that one would be tempted to discern therein a didactic or a sarcastic intention, if it were not well known that Ravel is the least pedantic of men and that if several of his works are of a nature to provide musical students with first-rate examples, it is only on the one hand an involuntary result of his command of musical possibilities and on the other hand because he attacks every musical problem with such dexterous gravity that none of his works, however amusing they may be, can be looked at as a mere joke.

In his "Bolero," which has just been danced at the Paris Opéra, the part of musical invention is reduced to a strict minimum, if by "invention" there be understood the idea of the discovery or the fabrication of new themes.

A Single Theme

By a sort of irony, which is quite in keeping with his character, Maurice Ravel, having received an order for an orchestral dance to last about 10 minutes, chose as a theme the most ordinary Bolero, the simplest, the least ornate and least original possible. From start to finish of the work this theme constantly recurs, without the slightest change or the smallest modulation.

The hearing of the same theme repeated to satiety during ten minutes should indeed bore the audience to tears. Not so with this "Bolero," which limits itself to the use of a single theme. Ravel wished to show that contrary or conjointly to the well-known definition which says that beauty is "unity in variety," beauty can also be "variety in unity." In spite of the constant repetition of in writing an extremely varied and amusing work, and he has done it solely by his prodigious orchestral ability.

It is the most complete musical demonstration of the French proverb, "La sauce fait passer le poisson," and if the fish be not rare and have no special flavor, it must be confessed that few people could compose such a subtle and refined sauce in which the most varied ingredients succeed one another or are mixed with such perfect art that one is at first unaware of the subtle succession, and it is only the absence of insipidity which makes one realize its variety.

In contrast to many composers who try to cause astonishment by violent and abrupt methods, Ravel has succeeded in achieving what might be termed "un étonnement après-coup." The work unfolds without a shock, without anything which brusquely strikes the audience. It flows smoothly on and the exact repetition of the theme seems here quite natural and born of an inherent necessity, so perfectly is it blended into the mold of the orchestra, whilst the same theme, Ravel has succeeded the diverse coloring of the score produces a new effect each time. It is like a varied system of lighting, which, without in any way modifying the nature of the object illuminated, changes it considerably, in our sight, merely by the different play of lights. It is really a triumph of illusion, and in composing it Maurice Ravel is true to himself, with his extraordinary ability and endless ingenuity.

He is a sort of musical conjurer. This time he wished to show, carrying paradox to extreme, that what is called music is not always necessary to music, or rather that the theme alone does not constitute music and that the character of the theme itself depends more than one imagines upon the guise in which it is presented. This is not mere juggling, and it Ravel, grave and smiling at the same time, does not want to give solemn instruction we can, however, get some good lessons from his works. He teaches us that the rôle of technique is not subordinate as only too many people imagine; that not only is it essential to care for the workmanship of his art, but that this should form more than half the interest of a work. And it goes without saying that here technique is not that medley of ever ready recipes, musical conserves with which it is impossible to concoct good dishes. Ravel has shown that if one cannot produce in music—as great writers have striven to do—"a work out of nothing," one can do so almost out of nothing, provided one has at one's disposal that supreme mastery of light and shade and that unvarying sense of proportion.

It will certainly be most interesting for those who, rightly, do not fear to diminish their pleasure by analyzing its cause, to study the score of "Bolero," when it is published; they may discover there examples which run counter to many present-day tendencies, but which are none the less new in their traditional precision. Indeed there may be danger in carrying to extremes such a process, which also it is not in everyone's power to do; but it is not bad to be reminded from time to time by a master that it is not so much the subject that matters as the manner.

The Spanish Zarzuela

By JOSÉ SUBIRA

Madrid

HAVING dealt in a previous article with some aspects of Spanish opera, I find that the subject of the zarzuela follows naturally. In what way do opera and zarzuela differ? Opera represents the international, and the zarzuela the national, and while song and recitative should alternate in opera—according to the contemporary view—in zarzuela the song alternates with the spoken word.

The zarzuela appears to have been part of the Spanish theater from the very first. Even before the word "zarzuela" came into use, there had been abundant signs of this particular theatrical form in Spanish dramatic literature; for already it was the custom for action to be eked out and developed by a lyrical element which was not purely decorative. At the same time comedies were being written with musical numbers of an ornamental character.

Zarzuela was the name given to one of the royal residences in the country where the Spanish kings were in the habit of spending the season during the first half of the seventeenth century. Etymologically the word is a diminutive of "zarza." It was here that several dramatic works, with fragmentary songs giving color to the written text, were first produced for the amusement of Spanish royalty: and this type of work—to which the nearest parallel is the French opéra-comique—became known as the zarzuela.

Period of Confusion

Calderón de la Barca wrote "El Jardin de Falerina," a comedy with music, in two acts, which was played at the Royal residence in 1629. It was folllowed by other works of the same poet, whose music, though worthy of a better fate, has been nearly entirely lost. Other poets followed his example during the second half of the seventeenth century, amongst whom were El Conde de Clavijo, Salvador de la Cueva, Juan Bautista Diamante and Antonio Solis.

Italian opera made its appearance in Spain during the first half of the eighteenth century, and for a long time there was a period of confusion. The zarzuelas then written were modified or abbreviated translations of foreign operas, preserving only certain of the numbers and speaking the remainder; others changed the original foreign texts and introduced Spanish musical numbers; some were adaptations of the libretti of foreign operas set to music in the Spanish theatrical manner by Spanish composers. There were Spanish zarzuelas of this half century known as "operas," "musical plays," "harmonized plays," "harmonized zarzuelas," "light musical comedies," etc.; more striking for originality of title than of substance. Of zarzuela libretti printed between 1700 and 1750 nearly 100 are preserved, but the music in nearly every case has been lost.

Later Eighteenth Century

Zarzuelas were composed also during the second half of the eighteenth century. The chief libretto writer was Don Ramon de la Cruz, and his musical collaborators were Antonio Rodriguez de Hita, Fabián García Pacheco, Pablo Esteve, Blas de la Serna, Ventura Galván, Antonio Palomino and Antonio Rosales; also various Italian opera writers from whose work borrowings were made and used as a basis for new work. The tonadilla, or musical interlude (of great folklore interest), represents principally the national musical drama of that period, of which nearly 2000 works are preserved, together with the music of some contemporary zarzuelas, in the Municipal Library of Madrid.

In the first half of the nineteenth century Italian opera submerged the tonadilla and the zarzuela. They would have disappeared permanently but were resuscitated about the middle of the century through the efforts of several composers who were imbued with a love of national music, though some of them had Italian leanings. Barbieri, Oudrid, Gaztambide and Arrieta are the outstanding figures of this zarzuela renaissance, in which the traditional division of two acts lapse, and works in three or more acts became the fashion. Fernández Caballero and Chapí are of a later generation and their music made a successful invasion of the Spanish stage during half a century.

The Zarzuela Grande

The zarzuela grande in the form of a series of short scenes was introduced at the end of the nineteenth century, to be followed by the género chico or one-act sketches of the lyrical farce order. The most skillful purveyors of these new titbits are Fernández Caballero ("El duo de la Africana"), Chapí ("la Revoltosa"), whom we have already mentioned; Breton ("La verbena de la Paloma"), and, a little later, Amadeo Vives.

It is worth while pointing out that though the zarzuela of the nineteenth century, like the tonadilla of the eighteenth, was born and cradled in Madrid, it is not exactly a local or regional product—that is, not a purely Castillian one, for musicians from all over Spain have contributed to its development. The Andalusian, Guerrero, the Catalans, Mison and Esteve, and Laserna from Navarre, are the chief tonadilleros. Barbieri belongs to Madrid, but not the other musicians mentioned in connection with the nineteenth century. They come from widely different districts: Extremadura, Navarre, Salamanca, Catalonia, Murcia and the island of Majorca. However, Madrid is certainly the melting pot for these dissimilar temperaments, and works that are successful in the capital are sent out into the country.

In addition to the invasion of the género chico, more ambitious works have been produced, but these have been under certain influences, among them the Viennese operetta, from which the national character suffers not a little. These are troubled years.

A Characteristic Facet

For some little time there has been a growing feeling in favor of restoring the prestige of the zarzuela grande. And now, as before, the most important composers repair to Madrid from the different provinces. Amadeo Vives heads the procession. His two greatest successes of recent years are the zarzuelas "Doña Francisquita" and "La Villana." Jesús Guridi, a Basque, composer of "El Caserio," follows Vives in intensity.

During the last year the zarzuela of a more regional character has received support from various musicians. These works and their composers' names are: "Cantuxa" (Galician) by Baudot; "La Meiga" (Galician) by Guridi; "Pa pícara molinera" (Asturian) by Luna; "La Promesa" (Asturian) by Torner, "La Soto del Parral" (Segovian) by Soutullo y Vert; "La Marchenara" (Andalusian) by Torroba, and "Al dorarse las espigas" (Andalusian) by Balaguer. A certain decadence appears in the Andalusian, and a corresponding increase of interest in those of the north and northeastern provinces.

Severe critics consider the zarzuela belongs to an inferior genre. Undoubtedly its appeal is popular without regard for niceties, nor does it bear the hallmarks of the exotic or ultra-modern. But the best composers treat it with a laudable dignity and it is a characteristic facet of Spanish music, indicative of certain tendencies in the people. In these works one can see a faithful reflection of the national feeling, not in its Sunday best but in a workaday garb and yet well fitted to be received in the best society.

Penultimate Program of Boston Orchestra

Two more Americans were honored by Serge Koussevitzky on his penultimate program of the Boston Symphony Orchestra season—though as it happens neither is a native. One of these was Werner Josten, two movements of whose "Concerto Sacro" for string orchestra and piano received a first performance in Boston. Mr. Josten, who is professor of composition and fugue at Smith College, Northampton, Mass., has attracted attention by his revival of old operas in that town. He has given there the first American performances of Monteverdi's "L'Incoronazione di Poppea" and "Il Combattimento di Tancredi e Clorinda," and of Handel's "Julius Cæsar" and "Xerxes." His own compositions exhibit the same interest in olden times.

The "Concerto Sacro" was inspired, the composer says, by "the mysterious dark triptych painted for the Isenheim altar at Colmar by Grünewald." There are four sections: "The Annunciation," "The Miracle," "Lament" and "Sepulchre and Transfiguration." The last two were those chosen by Mr. Koussevitzky for the present program. It is possible that they might have made a stronger impression in connection with their companion pieces. As it was, if they did not seem overwhelmingly original, they revealed an eclectic taste involving obligations to both Wagner and Debussy, and a feeling for the atmospheric possibilities inherent in an application of modern dissonances to an archaic style. Mr. Koussevitzky, one felt, strove a little overmuch to give an effective performance.

To follow this fragment with Fauré's Élégie for violoncello and orchestra was not a good stroke of program-making. It is difficult to imagine any better reason for it than that Jean Bedetti, first cellist, is expected to play one solo a season, and this work was the shortest one available. The composition itself has a distinction which was obscured by this juxtaposition. After the gloomy reflections of Mr. Josten we were in no mood to listen to the sorrows of Fauré. Mr. Bedetti, however, gave a performance marked by artistic elegance.

There was more matter in the other American contribution, Charles Martin Loeffler's "La Bonne Chanson," after Verlaine. This imaginative, poetic work had a brilliant utterance. If after 25 years it seems somewhat discursive, this is a characteristic that it shares with Schumann's Symphony in E flat, which concluded the program. The first movement, taken at a breathless pace, was a thing to stir admiration in performance, and the succeeding sections must have delighted those who relish ecclesiastical pomp, and like to listen to a good Rhenish tune, however often repeated. L. A. S.

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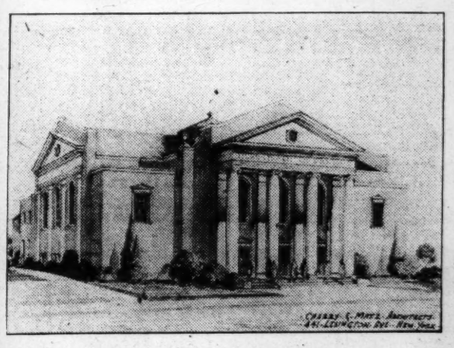

IN England, during the reign of Oliver Cromwell, organ building was at a standstill—in fact, many of the organs already in churches were destroyed by the soldiery. Upon the restoration of Charles II to the throne there was a great demand for new organs to replace those destroyed.

Several well-known organ builders from the Continent came to England to make a bid for this new business. One of them, called Father Smith, from Germany built the organ for Sir Christopher Wren's famous work, St. Paul's Cathedral.

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What Endures in Literature

EMBEDDED like precious gems in the great mass of written words of which the world is full are sentences, paragraphs, books, that will live. Intelligent and profitable reading might well be viewed as a mining venture in search of the permanently valuable in literature. Was not the Wise Man merely lamenting the unsatisfying nature of barren and effusive writing when he characterized much reading as conducive to weariness? There is something about certain passages which unfailingly refreshes. Age is unknown to them. Temporal customs neither constitute nor mar their charm. Men of all times read them with delight. Their message can be successfully translated into any language, for they are universal. They are words fitly spoken. They are a joy forever.

Some benevolent and universal scholar might sometime glean the world's enduring literature from the tomes through which it is scattered, and thus bestow a blessing upon mankind. A line only would be taken from piles of volumes, a paragraph only from whole libraries. Even the slowest reader might then scan and ponder the essential contribution of literary ages in an afternoon.

What if all writing should cease for half an hour, as St. John saw it in his vision, and the interim be filled with contemplation of the perennially satisfying? When the writers again took up their pens, is it not conceivable that they would leave much unsaid, and that literature would more frequently approach the succinct richness of true literary art?

An answer to this query is suggested by a consideration of the Bible as literature. The Cambridge History of English Literature praises the compact form in which extensive subjects are presented in the Bible. Only the essentials are given. A page is compressed into a line; a volume into a page. With this brevity comes heightened color and depth, for the essentials are thrown into bold relief. John treats the world's most important biography in the scope of a modern pamphlet. In the closing sentence he declares that if all Jesus had done were written, the world itself could not contain the books. John's selection of details from that rich career illumines every essential quality in the character of his subject. This is literary art. The rule of composition which produces such results is to have something so vital to tell that words come in response to the demand, and illumine the theme because the theme itself has chosen them.

The utterances of Abraham Lincoln became rhythmic and colorful in proportion to the depth of moral earnestness stirred within him by his theme. When springing up in the full vigor of aroused justice and manhood, his thoughts clothed themselves in majestic language. Rising above the paltry, exaggerated, and trivial, he laid hold upon essentials and set them forth with simplicity and power. Brevity is the result of such inspired utterance, for a clear vision perceives the few central factors in a situation towering like mountain peaks through the mists of derivative incidents. It is significant that Lincoln knew the Bible as few have done, and was imbued with the noble simplicity of the King James version.

When Paul spoke on Mars Hill at Athens, he compassed the heights of sublime oratory in a few statements that comprehend infinite themes and ride down through the ages. A half-dozen sentences confronted futile philosophies with the positive truth which Paul lived. A less inspired speaker, tangled in conflicting theories, would have engaged in prolix and indeterminate arguments. When reduced to written form, such a speech would include hundreds of words for every one of Paul's.

Modern readers are increasingly aware of the impossible task confronting them if they are to approach a comprehensive knowledge of even the best in the world's literature. Francis Bacon, early in the seventeenth century, could know virtually all that had preceded and was contemporary with himself in literature. The increasing facilities for expression have flooded the world with more books than anyone can ever expect to scan. While the student reviews ancient and Renaissance literature, new commentaries and studies surpass the originals in volume. Varying opinions, repetitions of what has already been adequately said, and meticulous distinctions, load many pages. It is this verboseness which throws into greater brilliance those masterful passages which weave the main threads into a rich but simple tapestry.

Literature can be no more enduring than the thoughts to which it gives expression. Classic literature is the illumination of universal themes. Wherever friendship is appreciated, the account of Jonathan's love for David awakens a response which is in its degree a participation in friendship. In less than twenty words this effect is achieved, which could not be better treated in volumes. "The soul of Jonathan was knit with the soul of David, and Jonathan loved him as his own soul." Translated out of the original Hebrew into Greek, Latin, and English, the theme expressed so simply has outlived literary fashions. In the various translations it has gained or lost in vividness, but the elements are above written expression, because they are living parts of manhood. Recently translated into nearly every dialect on earth, this passage, and the Bible as a whole, have proved their universal appeal, an appeal due to the fact that the Bible deals with vital and perpetual themes. Jonathan and David represent any two friends, in any age. The statement of their friendship lives primarily because of the theme, and secondarily because of the consummate art of its literary treatment. No effort is made to describe the two friends and so draw attention to temporal and fleeting details. Only the indispensable elements are given, and these in diction so simple, yet profound, that the heart of universal humanity glows through the words.

How such an effect is achieved might well occupy our literary studies. One great obstacle to such brevity is the present system of rewarding literary production. Money is paid by the word. The more words, acceptably flowing along, with an occasional floating idea, the more money. An essay on friendship in twenty words would not repay the author. The redeeming feature of this situation is that tiny but eloquent essays are scattered through more voluminous works under the disguise of paragraphs, sentences, and parenthetical remarks. The problem is to find them, and the volume of reading required in the search causes the reader to cry out for a new evaluation by which an author is recompensed in proportion to the brevity and completeness with which he treats a given theme. If all qualified authors could somehow be sustained by other means than their writing, literature would decrease in volume, and might increase in excellence. The historian Gibbon had an independent fortune. He wrote the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire because he was qualified for the task by interest and erudition. The result is a profound survey of some twelve centuries in a history that is remarkably brief and is recognized as a classic. When it is remembered that "hack" writers of Gibbon's own day were pouring out historical works by the volume in Grub Street to satisfy the demands of their purses, and that not one of those lengthy works is mentioned in the same breath with Gibbon's Rome, even when they have survived, one phase of permanent value in literature is made clear.

Why would it not be feasible to pay compact writers for the time they save readers? The state might subsidize authors of sufficient depth and brevity, as public benefactors. Half of the time now spent in reading could then be spent in thinking about what is read. If our literature were less voluminous and more substantial, we might follow more often the advice of Ben Jonson, to make our books friends. One of the essentials of deep friendship is long and enjoyable association. We do not get time to fraternize with books when we must be always rushing on to several hundred new ones that have just come off the press.

The function of literature is best performed when a few words awaken many thoughts. R. H. S.

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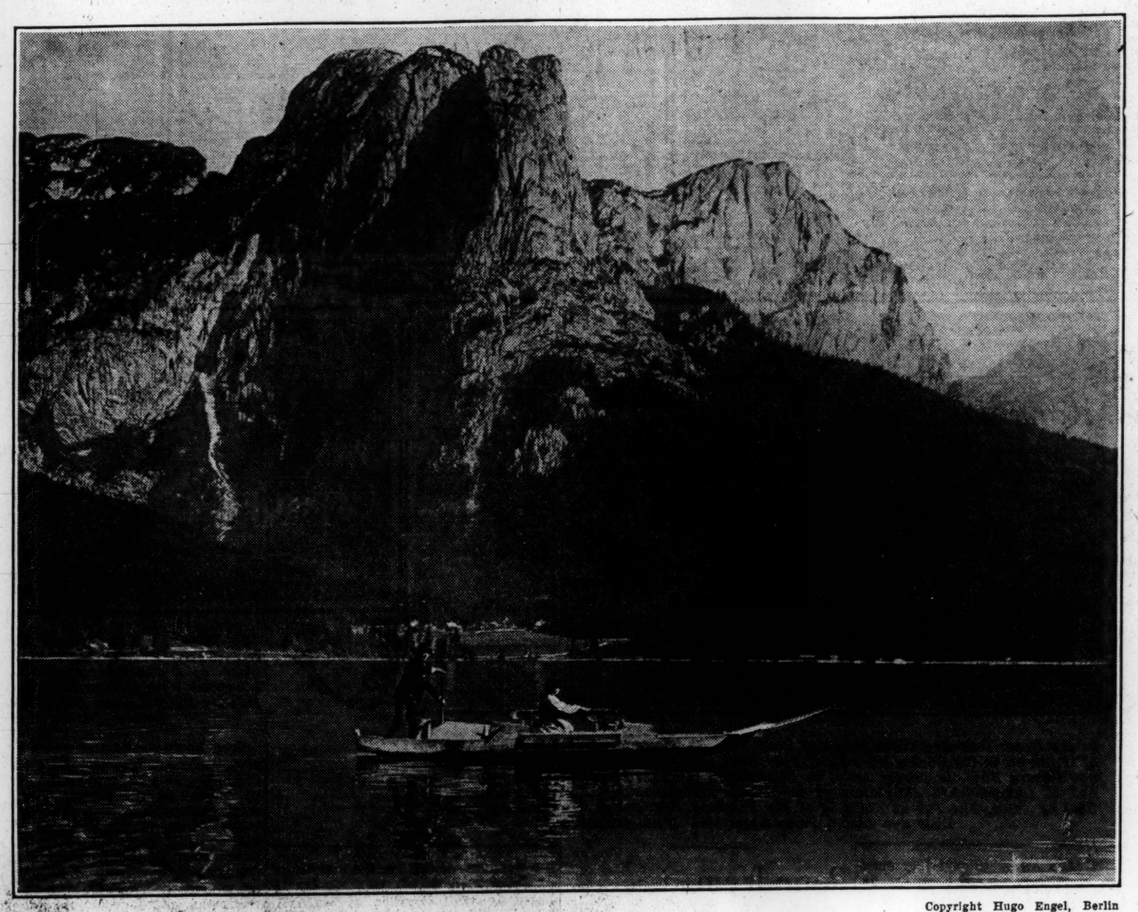
The Nesting of Birds

A thousand bills are ready now; the skies
Are winnow'd by a thousand fluttering wings,
While all the feather'd race their annual rites
Ardent begin, and choose where best to build,
With more than human skill; some cautious seek
Sequester'd spots, while some, more confident,
Scarce ask a covert. . . .
Those to the hedge repair; with velvet down
Of budding sallows beautifully white.
The cavern-loving Wren sequester'd seeks
The verdant shelter of the hollow stump,
And with congenial moss, harmless deceit,
Constructs a safe abode. On topmost boughs
The glossy Raven and the hoarse-voiced Crow,
Rock'd by the storm, erect their airy nests.
The Ouzel, lone frequenter of the grove
Of fragrant pines, in solemn depth of shade
Finds rest; or 'mid the holly's shining leaves,
A simple bush the piping Thrush contents,
Though, in the woodland concert, he aloft
Trills from his spotted throat a powerful strain,
And scorns the humbler choir. The Lark, too, asks
A lowly dwelling, hid beneath a turf,
Or hollow, trodden by the sinking hoof:
Songster of heaven! who to the sun such lays
Pours forth, as earth ne'er owns.

—JOHN BIDLAKE. Poems.



An Austrian Lake, in Styria. Copyright Hugo Engel, Berlin

THERE is mystery surrounding the Styrian Lakes, a peculiar air of romantic charm.

From the borders of the glassy lake tower the mountains in almost overpowering proximity, with here and there cascades, plunging recklessly hundreds of feet over and between the huge bowlders, and vanishing below in a flash of silver foam.

The Styrian Alps are often honeycombed with caves through which the streams from the adjoining country twist and struggle as if striving to find an outlet. Many of these chambers are filled with stalactites which shine with dazzling whiteness in the artificial light produced by the guide.

What wonders do these hills hold in their hearts? Gazing up at them from the surface of the water they seem strangely stern in their giant power; and then a shaft of sunshine slides swiftly over the jagged crags, lifting the shadows from the crevices and lighting up the timbered slopes; and from the heights of the long hilly ridges the ancient guardians of the lake look down and smile.

Nocturne

The long day was bright,
It slowly passed from the purple slopes of the hill;
And then the night
Came floating quietly down, and the world grew still.

Now I lie awake,
The south wind stirs the white curtains to and fro.
Cries the corncrake
In fields that stretch by the stream-side, misty and low.

At the meadow's edge
I know the faint pink clover is heavy with dew.
Under the hedge
The speedwell closes its sweet eyes, dreamily blue.

With pursed rosy lips
The baby-buds are asleep on the apple-tree.
The river slips
Beneath the scarcely swayed willows on the sea.

—FRANCES WYNNE, in "Whispers."

Toadstools in a Ring

It was the smallest path that can be imagined, scarcely wider than my two hands put side by side; and, if it had been scrubbed with soapstone, it would not have been whiter. There was something about it, too, that made it different from other paths, or so the little maid thought. No sooner had she laid eyes on it, than she wished, above all things, to follow it and find out where it went.

Such a tiny path would not be a very long one, she thought. Surely she would have time to go to the end of it and get to her auntie's house, too, before the sun went down.

But the little path was not short and neither was it straight, as the little maid soon found out.

Twist and turn,
Twist and turn,
Through moss,
Through fern,
Climbing hills,
Leaping rills,
Creeping under tangled vines,
Ivy stems, woodbines,
In sun, in shade,
Hollows brown,
Green glade,
Twist and turn,
Twist and turn,
Through moss,
Through fern—

That is the way the little path went and wherever it went the little maid followed it. If she said to herself, "Perhaps I had better turn back at the blackthorn," or "I'll only peep beyond the thicket there," she was sure to see something that made the little maid eager to go farther.

On either side of the little path grew flowers:

Bluebell,
Speedwell,
Columbine,
Wild Thyme,
Muskmallow,
Golden Sallow,
Lady's Smock,
Charlock
Sundew,
Meadow Rue,
Gold of Pleasure
Without measure,—

All these grew by the path and, if there had been time, nothing would have pleased the little maid more than to have gathered her hands full of posies.

"But I'll come back to-morrow morning and bring a basket," she said to herself as she hurried on.

At first she had thought that she was all alone on the little path, but by and by she saw that she had company in plenty.

First there went a spotted toad,
Then Snailie with his load,
Lizard with a crimson tie,
Brown-and-yellow butterfly,
Bumblebee in golden vest,
Moth in softest velvet drest,
Humming-bird with ruby throat,
Lady-bug in gay red coat.

Hopping, creeping, or flying, all of them traveled the very same way that she was going.

"There must be something at the end of the little path, or so many would not follow it," said the little maid; but every time she thought she had reached the end, off the path would go in another direction:

Twist and turn,
Twist and turn,
Through moss,
Through fern—

Then, just when she was least expecting it, she came to a tiny dell among the trees where there were no paths at all.

The little maid looked about to see why the little path had led to such a lonely far-away spot. A holly-tree grew there, but who would walk a mile and more to find a hollytree when the Wood was full of them? There was sweet fern, too, almost a hedge of it, but that was nothing to bring a little maid, or anybody else, out of her way. And there were three flat stones lying close together in the grass.

"But what are three flat stones?" thought the little maid, and she was just turning to go when she spied something that set her heart to beating fast:

Twenty little toadstools growing in a ring around the greenest grass that ever was—

"A fairy ring! A fairy ring!" cried the little maid, for her aunt had told her all about such things. . . .

"I must run this very minute and tell everybody," said she. — MAUD LINDSAY, in "The Choosing Book."

Laughter

The baby laughed; the father laughed; and then the mother
Laughed likewise; and they all lay laughing at each other,
Lay laughing underneath the laughing sky of blue;
But why, or what they laughed at, only the baby knew.

—WILFRED GIBSON, in "The Golden Room and Other Poems."

Il Maestro

Traduzione dell' articolo sulla Scienza Cristiana pubblicato in inglese su questa pagina

È BENE conoscere che vi è un solo Maestro, cioè: Cristo Gesù. Come i suoi primi discepoli si rivolgevano istintivamente a lui quale loro consigliere e guida, così oggi i suoi seguaci pieni di gratitudine guardano a lui come all'unico e solo che possa mostrare la via. Noi sentiamo parlare di maestri di lavori, di maestri architetti, e di altri che hanno acquistato rinomanza speciale nelle loro professioni; ma non vi è che un solo maestro Cristiano.

In che modo Gesù acquistò e conservò questa maestria spirituale? Non fu per mezzo della sua obbedienza perfetta alla legge di Dio che egli osservava sempre con amore? Gesù riconosceva Dio come Padre suo; conoscere Dio e fare la Sua volontà fu legge dominante della sua vita. Per lui Dio veniva prima di ogni altra cosa ed in tutte le circostanze; la preghiera: "La tua volontà sia fatta", era sempre nel suo pensiero. Egli accettava la verità che l'uomo è uno con Dio ed era convinto della totalità di Dio, il Padre. Egli, perciò, non credette mai che vi fosse cosa alcuna al di fuori di Dio che avesse potere o che attualmente esistesse. Malgrado la meravigliosa bellezza della sua vita tra gli uomini, egli non se ne fece mai un merito personale, rifiutando persino di essere chiamate "buono" e facendo osservare che "buono" è Dio solo.

A pagina 482 del libro di testo della Scienza Cristiana: "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures", Mrs. Eddy scrive: "Gesù fu la concezione più elevata dell'uomo perfetto". Cristo Gesù disse: "Io son la via", ed ancora: "Niuno viene al Padre se non per me". Queste affermazioni sono vere anche oggi. Non vi è altro modo per trovare il regno di Dio dentro di noi, se non quello di vivere in perfetto accordo con le regole formulate dal Maestro, il quale passò tra gli uomini avendo compassione immancabile di tutti ed amando tutti. Egli è il nostro Maestro come lo fu dei suoi contemporanei; ed egli è l'unico che il mondo cristiano riconosce come colui che può mostrare la via all'umanità intera.

Cristo Gesù non impartì un insegnamento mistico o da visionario; nè le norme sublimi che egli imposa, erano qualcosa di impossibile od anche difficile a accettare. Egli praticava quanto insegnava, mostrando con l'esempio ed insieme con i precetti, che le regole che egli formulava non erano mere teorie, ma potevano essere applicate. Egli disse pure che il suo giogo era dolce, intendendo sicuramente con ciò, che quando uno abbandona il culto della materialità, sente nascere in sè, al posto di esso, tale una coscienza viva della presenza incessante di Dio, che ogni senso di legami e di limitazioni svanisce dal pensiero e dalla esperienza. Ogni ammonimento del Maestro era di carattere pratico, ed egli presentava l'amore del bene come cosa suprema. Con i precetti e con l'esempio egli insegnò ai suoi seguaci a vedere il bene dovunque ed a dare maggior valore al bene, escludendo ogni altra cosa. Egli esemplificò l'amore, col vivere giorno per giorno di amore e per amore. Rivelò le virtù e le qualità spirituali e le visse tutte, rendendole manifeste in modo così chiaro che nessuno poteva mancare di vederle e di comprenderle.

Egli lavorò come falegname e comprendeva quindi i problemi dell'operaio. Egli provò la fame e superò il senso umano della fame nelle sue forme varie, mostrando con affetto come la fame di giustizia possa essere veramente soddisfatta. Egli provò la sete, e conobbe come calmare le brame dell'uomo con acqua viva, mostrando come chi ne abbia bevuto una sola volta resti per sempre soddisfatto e non provi più sete. Così questo Maestro amoroso guida costantemente i figli degli uomini nelle vie di ogni giustizia; e coloro che si sforzano sinceramente di seguirlo dove egli li guida, trovano infallibilmente i paschi erbosi e le acque chete di cui parla il Salmista.

Non vi è altra guida da seguire: Cristo Gesù è Maestro, fratello, amico. Il Padre suo è nostro Padre; e quando noi subordiniamo le cose umane a quelle divine, noi acquistiamo la coscienza della stessa intima ed amorosa unità con Dio che fu esemplificata da Cristo Gesù. Noi dobbiamo rinunziare alla credenza che l'uomo sia qualcosa diversa e separata da Dio, ed acquistare invece la gioconda realizzazione che Dio è l'unico e solo Ego. Tale è l'insegnamento del Maestro, sempre vero, sempre capace di essere dimostrato. E quanto più uno medita sul suo insegnamento, superando il falso senso materiale, uno si convince della verità delle parole di Mrs. Eddy, la Scopritrice e Fondatrice della Scienza Cristiana, in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 179): "Noi dobbiamo mettere da parte la conoscenza materiale ed allora noi avremo la percezione della Verità e diremo con Maria: 'Rabboni'!—Maestro"!

Back Home

There in the quiet of the wood
The cool spring's murmur wakes,
And in its softly singing stream
The bird its thirsting slakes.

With tender finger tips the wind
Down drifting through the lane,
Uplifts the curly fronds of fern
To feel the fine, sweet rain.

The bluets clamber up the hill—
Up, up to greet the sky,
And green gold shadows vague and warm
In dreaming silence lie.

Now foaming into fragrant bloom
The orchard's clustered deeps
Cast down their petal flakes where Spring
Her ancient promise keeps.

MAUDE DE VERE NEWTON.

The Master

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

IT IS good to know that there is but the one Master, that is, Christ Jesus. Even as his early disciples instinctively turned to him as their counselor and guide, so his present-day followers gratefully look to him as the one and only Way-shower. We hear of master workmen, master builders, and others who have gained special prominence in their particular craft, but there is only one master Christian.

How did Jesus gain and hold this spiritual mastery? Was it not through perfect obedience to the law of God, which he delighted to honor? Jesus recognized God as his Father; and to know and do God's will was the ruling motive of his life. To him God was first under all circumstances; and the prayer, "Thy will be done," was ever in his thoughts. He accepted the truth of man's oneness with God, and knew the allness of God, the Father. Therefore he never admitted that anything apart from Him had power or actuality. Despite the wondrous beauty of his life among men, he took no credit to himself, refusing even to be called "good," and pointing out that there is but one good, that is, God.

On page 482 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mrs. Eddy writes, "Jesus was the highest human concept of the perfect man." Christ Jesus said, "I am the way," and, "No man cometh unto the Father, but by me." These statements hold true today. There is no other way to find the kingdom of God within us than by living in strict accord with the rules laid down by the Master, who walked among his fellows with unfailing compassion and love. He is our Master, as he was theirs; and he is the one whom Christendom acknowledges as the spiritual Way-shower for mankind.

Christ Jesus taught nothing mystical or visionary; nor were the lofty standards which he set up impractical and difficult to accept. What he preached he practiced, showing by example, as well as by precept, that the rules he laid down were not merely theoretical, but possible of application. He also said that his yoke was easy, meaning, surely, that as one surrenders the worship of materiality there is born in lieu of it such a conscious realization of God's ever-presence that all sense of bondage fades from thought and experience. Every admonition of the Master was practical, and he presented the love of good as supreme. By precept and example he taught his followers to see good everywhere, and to emphasize good to the exclusion of everything else. He exemplified spiritual love through living it day by day. He revealed spiritual virtues and qualities, and lived them, every one, making them manifest in ways so plain that none could fail to understand them.

He worked as a carpenter, and understood the problems of the workingman. He hungered, and overcame the human sense of hunger in its various forms, tenderly showing how the hunger for righteousness can be truly satisfied. He thirsted, and he knew how to appease the sense of human craving with living waters, showing that having once drunk of them one would be satisfied and thirst no more. So in every righteous way this loved Master steadily leads the children of men; and those who earnestly strive to follow where he leads unfailingly find the green pastures and still waters of which the Psalmist wrote.

There is no other guide to follow; Christ Jesus is Master, brother, friend. His Father is our Father; and as we subordinate the human to the divine we become conscious of the same close and loving unity with God which Christ Jesus exemplified. We must surrender the belief of man as apart from God, and gain the joyous realization that God is the one and only Ego. This is the teaching of the Master, ever true, ever possible of demonstration. And as one ponders his teaching, overcoming false material sense, one realizes the truth of the words of Mrs. Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 179), "We must lay aside material consciousness, and then we can perceive Truth, and say with Mary, 'Rabboni!'—Master!"

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Italian]

Florence Nightingale Had a Way

Across and among obstacles thrown persistently by her family, her social position, her aptitude for friendship, her apparent duties, the girl zigzagged in a devious path, yet faced always to her destiny. She loved her people devotedly; because of that affection she read aloud the Daughter at Home, which sounds peculiarly awful to modern ears. Because of that affection she conceded and compromised and followed the beaten path many years. The path meant county society in Derbyshire and Hampshire, meant visits in great houses and intimacies with brilliant people and London seasons and admiration and a marked place of her own in such doings. Always her quick sense of humor played through these functions. There was a dull evening among the great. Florence Nightingale writes: "After dinner they all stood at ease about the drawing room and behaved like so many soldiers on parade. The Queen did her very best to enliven the gloom, but was at last overpowered by numbers, gagged, and her hands tied. The only amusement was seeing Albert taught to miss at billiards."

Julia Ward Howe visited the Nightingales at Embley—it was 1844 and Florence was twenty-four years old. Mrs. Howe says a word about the girl's appearance. She "was rather elegant than beautiful." "Elegant" would likely be "smart" nowadays. "She was tall and graceful of figure, her countenance mobile and expressive." Mrs. Gaskell, the writer, says more: "She is tall, very straight and willowy in figure; thick and shortish brown hair, very delicate complexion; gray eyes which are generally pensive . . . but can be the merriest eyes; and perfect teeth, making her smile the sweetest I ever saw."

She certainly had a way with her; at a dinner she sat between two mighty men of letters, one Sir Henry de la Beche, pioneer of the geological map of England, and one Warrenton Smythe, who was strong in Egyptian inscriptions. The girl drew out Sir Henry on geology and charmed him by the boldness and breadth of her views. She incidentally proceeded into Latin and Greek, and then the geologist had to retreat. She was also fresh from Egypt and began talking with Warrenton Smythe about the inscriptions, where he thought he could do pretty well; but when she quoted Lepsius, which she had studied in the original, he was in the same position as Sir Henry. When the ladies left, Sir Henry said to Smythe: "A capital young lady that, if she hadn't floored me with her Latin and Greek."

"I have been dowagering out with Papa," Florence wrote Mary Clarke. "In the big coach to a formal dinner party where . . . Mr. Gerard Noël and I were very thick." Does not the girl talk like an American girl? Her Americanism of type strikes one all along. The young Victorian female should by rights have said: "I accompanied my father to a formal dinner party, proceeding there in the large family coach where I had an enjoyable conversation with Mr. Gerard Noël and we became on friendly terms." Instead, "very thick."

Some people talk Victorian to this date; Florence Nightingale did not, at her date. It is evident she had the social gift. Wheatstone, "a man of marvelous ingenuity," an inventor, was amusing a house party at Embley one evening. One sees a large English drawing room, the women sitting about bored and resigned, the men straggling in from their after-dinner hour. . . . Then Wheatstone, the live wire, suggests tricks, something to wake people up, make them laugh. . . . He goes about and peers into the faces.

"You," he says importantly to a gray-eyed, clear-eyed girl who had been most bored of all. "You come with me, and we'll make these people use their wits."

"Wheatstone later told Sir Roderick Murchison, who gives the little tale in his diary, that "if I had no other means of living, I could go about to fairs with her and pick up a good deal of money."—From "A Lost Commander: Florence Nightingale," by MARY RAYMOND SHIPMAN ANDREWS.

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ANTIQUES · AND · INTERIOR · DECORATION

We Refurnish a City Apartment

By MRS. EVERETT M. WILLIS

THERE is so much being written nowadays about every phase of interior decoration that we are in danger of considering it in the abstract. In decoration as in any art, there is a technique which must be mastered. But the most learned decorator and the most skilled artisans cannot make a home out of a house.

That you must do. The part that decoration plays is, to help you to interpret your ideals in terms of beauty which are consistent with your family life. Suitability and durability, expressed by as much beauty as we can afford, is the happy privilege of such a home maker.

Browning sums it up adequately when he says:

"The common problem,
Yours, mine, everyone's,
Is not to fancy what were fair
In life, provided it could be:
But finding first what may be,
Then find how to make it fair,
Up to our means."

The small house in which these ideas are in evidence is more admirable than the costliest mansion whose occupants are out of tune with their surroundings.

Simplicity and repose should be emphasized in ratio to the strenuous business and social activities of our time. But we should not confound simplicity with bareness. Instead, visualize it as a lack of clutter, where the essentials are chosen first, with a discrimination which never loses sight of the fact that a home must be comfortable as well as beautiful.

Problem of Adjustment

Perhaps we are moving from a charming colonial type of cottage this year, only to find that circumstances demand our removal into an apartment block. Its exterior may be grandiose in the extreme, but our share of the interior is extremely modest.

If we are compelled to be one of these "cliff dwellers," we cannot hope to impress our individuality upon the outside—there is too much competition. Having assisted in such an adjustment, we feel there are many of our readers who will benefit by the telling of how we did it.

Fortunately the walls of this apartment were nicely textured plaster and the finish of gum-wood in the living and dining rooms. The "commercial look" was avoided by the wood having been stained a medium dark walnut tone with a waxed surface. The floors throughout the apartment were of plain oak and were treated in the same way.

The white ceilings were then calcimined a deep cream color. The new molding received three coats of the calcimine after having been shellacked and sandpapered. The old molding was left in its original walnut stain.

The side walls were an excellent tan, in a flat finish oil paint. But as the two rooms were separated by a wide arch and the walls of one were unbroken on two sides, the expanse of one color was not pleasing.

The dining room was considered as having less possibilities for wall decoration, and was made more interesting by the application, at intervals, of a darker shade of the same color paint. This was blended into the lighter color by tapping with a sponge, being careful to work the edges gradually thin to avoid a spotted look.

Curtains, Draperies, Furniture

At all the windows were hung the ruffled edge, celanese voile curtains which had been so becoming to the colonial cottage. They seemed equally at home in their new environment, softening the light through their creamy folds. No over draperies were used in these two rooms, the voile curtains being finished at the top with a three-quarter inch heading, run on flat, ivory-enameled rods. These were attached to the windows in such a manner as to leave the casing exposed equally at top and sides, thus framing the draperies pleasingly.

Now we were ready for the real problem of arranging furniture bought for one house and placed in another of much smaller dimensions. The long wall which divided the hall and living-room was the logical place for the largest piece, the divan. Yes, it was the regulation "overstuffed," to begin with. The three cushions forming the original seat were made into one and a down-filled pad the full length and width of couch was added. The covering, a rich, warm shade of henna frieze. It was thus transformed into a stylish and comfortable piece of furniture.

A wing chair of moderate size was covered to match. A footstool, upholstered in tapestry closely resembling needle-point, had touches of vivid green, henna, cream and porcelain blue on a black ground. The chair and stool were at the right of the fireplace and diagonally opposite the divan.

Between the chair and a near-by window stood a lovely old table large enough to hold an amber crystal vase through which the sunlight flickered, throwing a golden gleam across the henna of the chair. A book of the owner's favorite poems in a slip cover of green and gold brocade and a small mat of old yellow lace—can you not visualize its charm?

Some Effective Details

The mantel was of good design and low enough to allow the use of a treasured possession, a gold framed, oblong mirror with beautifully turned posts. Reflecting the opposite side of the room it performed the double duty of ornamentation and apparently adding to the width of the room. Above and a little beyond each end of the divan were hung two color etchings, their frames of walnut blending happily with the tones of color in the room.

In the recess to the left of the fireplace, portable bookshelves were fitted. They were made of pine and stained to match the gum-wood finish, and the tops fitted just under the bottom of the molding. Between the last shelf and the floor, a space 30 inches high and the width of the shelves formed two cupboards, concealed with batten doors hung by strap hinges. These made very convenient receptacles for the magazines and papers everyone likes to keep, but which become a problem in a small apartment with few closets.

Colors Carefully Chosen

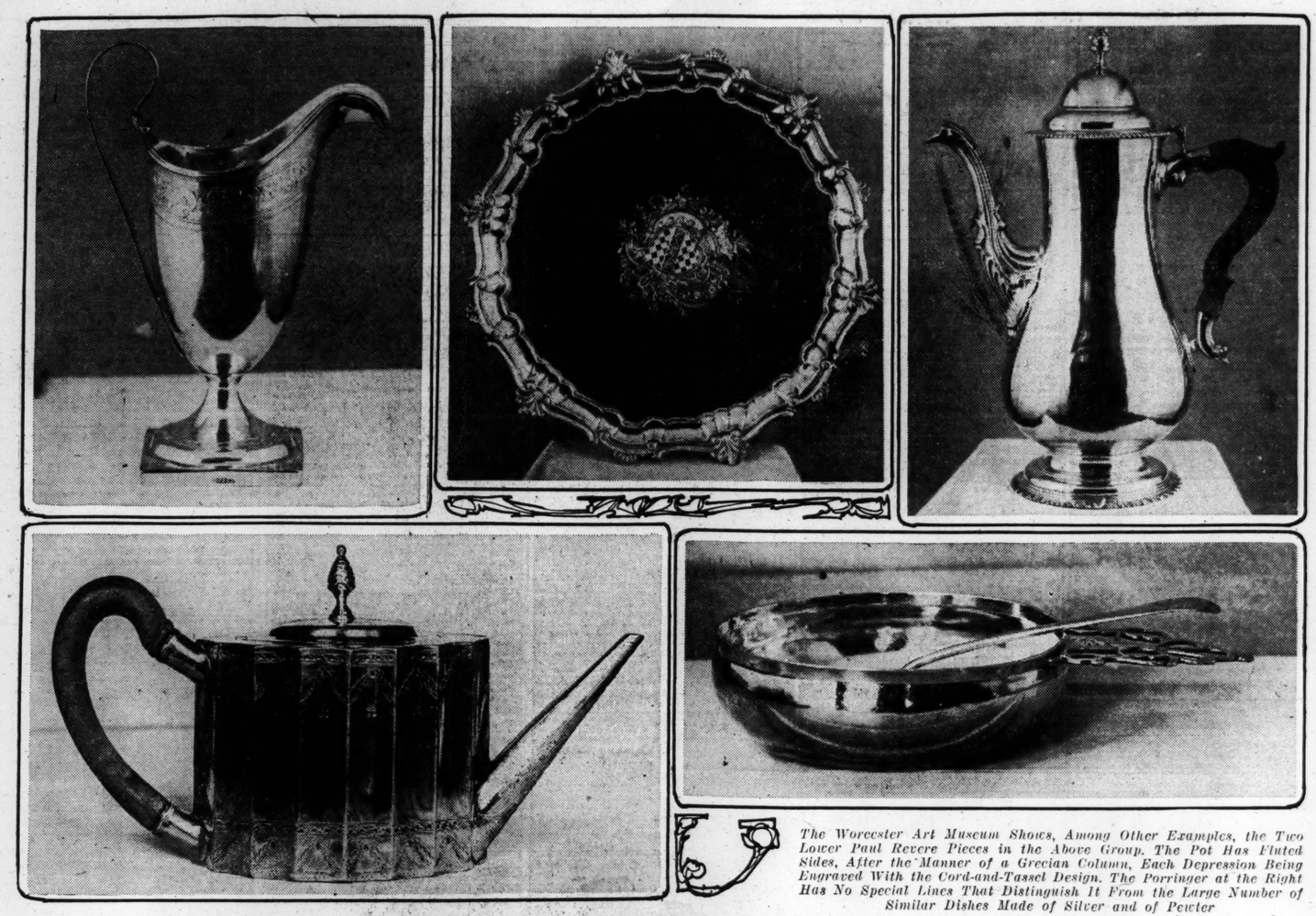
A chair of the Martha Washington type covered with striped moire rep, in green, tan and black, stands near the books and the fireplace. A polished brass floor lamp of simple design has a shade of cream color silk with lining of yellow, finished top and bottom with a ruching of henna velvet ribbon. The fourth and street side of the room has two windows with wall space two feet wide between. This has been filled from cornice to base board with a beveled edge, unframed mirror. At a pleasing angle to the right has been placed a mahogany desk of good design, with a slat-back, rush-seat, mahogany chair, borrowed from the dining room group.

Desk fittings of green and gold leather, an old glass lamp with shade that duplicates the one on the floor lamp, a small box of blue cloisonné, make a lovely reflection in the mirror between the windows.

On each end of the mantel, on teak wood stands, are bowls of deep ivory pottery in which are growing thriftily long sprays of English ivy. In the center, a gilt clock ticks softly under its crystal globe.

A harmonizing green velvet rug partly covers the floor and two Bokhara's in "scatter" size and one a trifle larger give touches of blue. Add a crackling fire sending out its warmth to the company of a friend or two, and who shall say that an apartment cannot be a real home? Later, when refreshments are served in the charming dining room—but that must be another story.

[This is the first of a series of articles on practical interior decoration, intended for the home maker who desires to use most effectively the things and the means which are available to her.]



In the Upper Row Are Three Pieces of Paul Revere's Silver From the Large Collection of It Shown in the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. The Creamer, With Its Helmet Shape and Square Base, Is Purely Adam in Style and Exquisite in Proportions. Slightly Earlier and in Chippendale's Adaptation of the Rococo Is the Salver Bearing an Elaborate Coat of Arms. The Pot at Right Is of the Familiar Bell Shape With Finely Modeled Base and Lid, a Form Associated With 1765-1770

The Worcester Art Museum Shows, Among Other Examples, the Two Lower Paul Revere Pieces in the Above Group. The Pot Has Fluted Sides, After the Manner of a Grecian Column, Each Depression Being Engraved With the Cord-and-Tassel Design. The Porringer at the Right Has No Special Lines That Distinguish It From the Large Number of Similar Dishes Made of Silver and of Pewter

Happenings in London

By A COLLECTOR

THE astonishing popularity of old English walnut furniture of what is known as the "Queen Anne" period, far from showing any signs of abatement, is increasing by leaps and bounds. A Queen Anne walnut suite, consisting of a settee, six chairs and a pair of stools, recently sold in the London auction-room for no less than £2720, about $13,500. Furniture of this period, owing partly to its color and the lovely grain of the wood, seems to exercise an extraordinary fascination not only over American connoisseurs but over British collectors in general.

A small set of Queen Anne walnut dining chairs on turned legs and club feet, with seats covered in old needlework, alone brought £1600 a few days ago. All records, however, were recently eclipsed when the bidding on a Queen Anne console table, a mirror and a pair of torchères (tall candelabra) soared to the enormous sum of 10,100 guineas before the hammer finally fell. "Queen Anne" is certainly very much in modern thought, so far as the collector of old furniture is concerned.

This period, which is referred to as "Queen Anne," includes roughly her own reign and those of William and Mary and George I. It marks the change from the Jacobean models to the Dutch. Curiously enough, the name of no famous cabinetmaker, such as Chippendale, Sheraton or Heppelwhite, is associated with this period.

A Soft Spot in Prices?

Although none of them has been able to offer a satisfactory reason for the fact, antique dealers are remarking on the slump in the sales of so-called tavern tables.

These were among the first things in old-time furniture to attract us strongly. Their charm has never weakened, though our taste has become more exacting as years have passed. We would be inclined to buy them whenever unusually good ones are offered at low prices, for it seems certain that they will come back to favor before long, and it may be very quickly.

C. G. B.

Worcester Art Museum — Boston Museum of Fine Arts

Very Rare Are the Pieces of Silver From the Hands of Paul Revere Sr., This Caster Being an Important Piece of His Work The Lines of This Jug Are Very Like Those Made in Earlier Times of Pottery, Although the Shape Here Seen in Silver Has Come to Be Allied Commercially With the Name of Paul Revere

Foundryman, Cartoonist and Silversmith

By CARL GREENLEAF BEEDE

IF LONGFELLOW had written of the midnight ride of William Dawes instead of that of Paul Revere, would collectors be as eager as they are to secure the silversmith-rider's handiwork? Evidently this descendant of a French Huguenot got such effective publicity from a later-day poet that most people who know anything at all of William Dawes are merely aware that he also rode.

But this is supposed to concern some of the product of Revere's silversmithing shop, so we will leave for others to see that due credit is given to another Colonial mounted messenger.

In reply to the question that was asked at the start, it may be said that Paul Revere's silver has without doubt become more famous though the poet's story of his ride. After giving the craftsman's rating as much discount as one will on this score, there still stands out strongly the fact that he was the leading American of his time as a worker in silver.

Just how much of the work which bears his name came from his own hands, one can never know. That he had apprentices is certain and it was the practice of the times to have them carry out, so far as they were able, the designs of the master for whom they worked. To the master, then, must be given full credit for whatever came from his shop and, fine as the workmanship always was, its chief merit lay in its design. In this respect Paul Revere's work showed a refinement of taste and a simplicity of decoration which was wholly in harmony with the era of classical revival during which he flourished. Absence of elaboration in his work offers marked contrast to the practices of some of his English contemporaries.

Huguenot Ancestry

Some weeks ago we gave attention to the work of the noted London silversmith, Paul Lamarie, stating that he was a Huguenot refugee who fled to London during the late 1600's. There he became England's most noted artist of his time, in the white metal. As to England from France went this talented man, so America received from the same source Apollus De Rivoire.

This boy of 13 came to Boston in 1715 to learn the trade of a goldsmith, for thus were styled those who worked chiefly in silver. In a community almost wholly English, his French name was understood with difficulty, so he soon changed it to Paul Revere. Marrying an English woman, their third child was given the name of Paul. When the American Revolution broke out, he was established in a prosperous business and was in his fortieth year.

None of his numerous biographers give much notice to his work as a silversmith. Much importance is placed, however, on his engravings, many of which were inspired by the struggle of the colonies for independence. The skill which he had acquired in decorating silverware had apparently led him to take up without instruction the more difficult task of engraving on copper plates, a work said to have been done by only three others in the colonies. While his political cartoons comprise the best known of these efforts, he produced many portraits of friends and prominent personages, illustrations for books, currency plates, etc.

His vigorous versatility is shown by his exquisite tableware at one extreme and his foundry products, which included cannon, at the other. Knowing this, we are not surprised to learn that he became financially prosperous so that he was able to assist in many plans for public welfare and that the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanics Association was founded with him as its first president.

Exact Dates Doubtful

American silversmiths did not use the date marks which are found on nearly all English silver, so in most cases we are unable to tell the precise year when any piece of Colonial silver was made. In the case of Revere, the writer has been unable to find that any limiting dates can be given within which silver bearing his name was made. In the absence of inscriptions, this leaves nothing but the contours on which to base our judgment of precise age.

Since Revere began to produce as a very young man in his father's shop and was still active 60 years later, marked changes in popular taste took place during that long period. No suggestion of Empire influence in any of his work has come to the writer's notice, so it is possible that Revere was not making silverware in the years which just preceded 1818.

The several pieces illustrated here are quite characteristic in their forms of the different styles which he followed. In them we see no marked originality, but rather a sympathetic and refined adopting of accepted standards.

The cream pitcher, with a square base, carries in its helmet shape the Adam type which had become popular by 1790. The example shown is particularly pleasing in its balanced simplicity.

Also of classic origin is the pot with fluted sides, a shape which is supposed to have been inspired by the form of a Grecian column. This beautifully chased piece is notable for its cord and tassel engraving, exceptionally well executed.

Another pot of somewhat familiar form is much higher, and its only decoration is on its upper rim and base. Like most of this craftsman's work, it depends upon well considered outlines and the carefully wrought details of design, rather than upon applied ornamentation. This is in noticeable contrast to much of the contemporary French and English ware, or plate, as it was called.

Some of the work of Paul Lamarie which we illustrated not long ago shows something of the early Georgian tastes in elaboration. Whether we give the credit for these standards to the designers of the objects or to their customers, it still stands as a Colonial choice.

The round salver with its edge formed of combined scrolls in C and S form, illustrates the style of about 1760 which we have come to know as Chippendale. In this we see the Rococo ornamentation of France, adapted with notable restraint, vigor and simplicity.

It is with no intention of disparaging any other colonial craftsman that we thus give space to the work of one of them. When Revere was most active in Boston, Philadelphia was the most important center of the colonies. There, as well as in Massachusetts, was fine silver produced, as is true of New York and many small cities.

In numerous communities of Connecticut, for example, there dwelt excellent silversmiths whose handiwork is admirable. The talent to make and the ability to buy seem to have been rather widely distributed, resulting in so great an original quantity that much has come down to these late generations.

The commercial value of this eighteenth century plate is so much that very few of us may hope to have it in our homes, either for use or for decoration. In fact, it represents such large material value that one might hesitate to keep it about as a gift, lest it should not receive due care.

Why, then, should we spend time in learning about something which is too costly to acquire and too valuable to keep in sight if it were given to us? It is because we admire the taste and skill of those who designed and fashioned these objects; because we are inclined to grasp all that we may of their significance as vivid reminders of a supremely decisive epoch in America's past; because by association they give vitality and reality to the persons, the social activities, the literary productions, as well as the political achievements of the eighteenth century in America.

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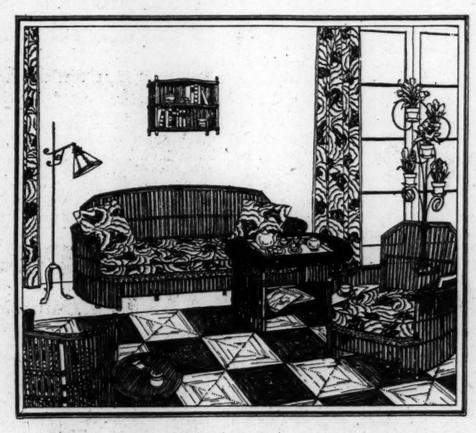

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A Pair of
Chinese Carvings in Jade
Shading from Pure Lavender to Bright Apple Green
Chien L'ung Period—1736 to 1796

Very recent accessions to the collections of the Eternal Arts of the East, these two exquisite figures exemplify to a degree rare even in the consummate lapidary art of China, a two-fold marvel of substance and workmanship. One scarcely knows which to admire more . . . the astonishing beauty and strangeness of the jade which in each figure shades from the purest lilac to a brilliant apple green . . . one of the rarest varieties and greatly valued by the Chinese . . . or the appealing charm and delicate skill of the carving.

Wayfarers
Naturalistic, whimsical and poetic all at once in conception, these are the figures of pilgrims or wayfarers, traveling, as the Chinese still travel, on donkeys with collars of jingling bells. The quaint head-dress of the riders is also worn now, as centuries since, as a protection from sandstorms. It seems almost unbelievable that two pieces of jade of this size . . . the figures are 8 inches high . . . should have been found in the same rare combination of color, and that the artist should twice have been able to employ them to such striking effect. In each case the donkey is amusingly lavender and the head of the rider green, the two pure colors melting into each other with the most delicate graduations of tint. The jade is extremely brilliant and translucent.
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Home Building Equipment Gardening

A Special Woodsy Spot Planned for Favorite Wild Flowers

NATIVE plants demand situations that resemble, as nearly as possible, the places from which they have been originally taken. To attain their best development, plants native to woodlands must have the rich black soil to which they have been accustomed. In trim gardens, where fallen leaves are removed each year, the soil does not benefit by the decaying of consecutive layers of them, as it does in the woods. With few exceptions, the plants growing in our open fields are unsuitable for use in the garden, being too coarse in habit and too rampant in growth. Much useful garden material has been developed from such plants, such as the improved hardy asters, but the types are unable to compete with the garden perennials, or combine well with them.

Woodland plants, as a rule, do not give abundant enough bloom for mass effect, and therefore are best used in places where they may have a small stage to themselves. Placed in the open garden border, these plants will lose much of their individuality, but if planted in colonies in partial shade, and surrounded by their own kind, they can be most effective. Every dooryard has shaded spots that prove difficult to use, if one is limited to garden plants only, so these shade-loving woodland species should be welcome.

If woodland plants are to thrive, the soil should be specially prepared for them. The soil on the site of the proposed border, if not of the proper kind, should be removed to the depth of a foot or so, and replaced with porous soil containing a good quantity of leaf-mold. Soil from near-by woods will be excellent for this purpose, or one may use ordinary loam, with a generous admixture of either commercial material or rotted leaves from the very bottom of the compost heap. During the winter woodland plants will appreciate a blanket of leaves. "Hard" leaves are best for protecting plants of any sort, as they do not hold so much moisture, or become so densely matted, thus permitting air to reach the plants, and preventing decay. Oak leaves are excellent protection for plants, while those of the Norway maple are not satisfactory.

Quaint Dutchmen's Breeches

During April the quaint Dutchmen's breeches (Dicentra cucullaria) is beautiful in both foliage and flowers. Its graceful blue-green leaves show themselves very early, belying their frail appearance. The creamy, yellow-tipped flowers, looking like so many clown-suits strung upon a pole, show their close relationship to the common bleeding-heart of gardens. This Dicentra grows naturally on rocky slopes, in semi-shaded positions. The squirrel-corn, Dicentra canadensis, bears light pink blooms that are roughly heart-shaped. The foliage of this species is acacia-like, and even more graceful than that of cucullaria. Both of these plants disappear soon after flowering, so it is wise to have ferns near at hand to screen them during their decline. Dicentra exima is a tall species, found more commonly in gardens than in a wild state. This handsome species is often called plump bleeding-heart, as its pink flowers closely resemble those of Dicentra spectabilis. Exima grows a foot tall, and starts blooming in May, continuing over a long period. The corydalis are closely related to the dicentras and have their characteristic grace. The variety sempervirens is pale pink and blooms in May. Corydalis aurea's yellow flowers appear in April, on branching stalks a foot tall.

Many handsome native plants are of the lily family. The trilliums are a group well-known for their oddly shaped, three-cornered flowers, borne above three pointed leaves. These plants bloom in April and May and are effective when planted informally in colonies under trees or to the front of a shrubbery border. The foetid wake-robin (Trillium erectum) is of an unusual maroon color that varies from light to dark in its shading. Honors are divided between grandiflorum and undulatum as to which is the most beautiful member of the trillium tribe. Grandiflorum bears large white or pinkish-tinted blooms, while undulatum has white flowers richly striped with crimson. Each trillium plant bears but a single bloom, so six plants of each, at least, will be necessary, for an effective display.

More Lilies

Clintonia borealis is another member of the lily family worth growing. The cream-white, bell-shaped blooms are borne above foliage reminiscent of that of lily-of-the-valley. A blue berry follows each blossom. The Solomon's seal, though not showy in its bloom, is an excellent plant for foliage effects. The small flowers, which are followed by blue fruits, are strung on the under side of the arching stalk. This plant, whose official name is polygonatum biflorum, appears in April and attains two feet in height. Smilacina racemosa, the false spikenard, resembles the Solomon's seal, but bears an attractive cluster of plumy white flowers at the end of its stalk. These flowers are followed by colorful red fruits.

The bell-wort (Uvularia grandiflora), unlike the foregoing, is straight-growing and branching, and bears a large, drooping flower of palest yellow that is lilylike in appearance. The trout lily, more commonly called dogtooth violet (Erythronium americanum) blooms in April, bearing yellow bell-shaped flowers above brown-mottled foliage. Americanum is the commonest eastern variety, but it is possible to procure Erythroniums from the Pacific coast that show many different colors. These western sorts are generally more showy than the eastern species. The tiny bulb from which the erythronium springs must be deeply planted. Erythroniums like moisture, but will grow in any situation not actually arid.

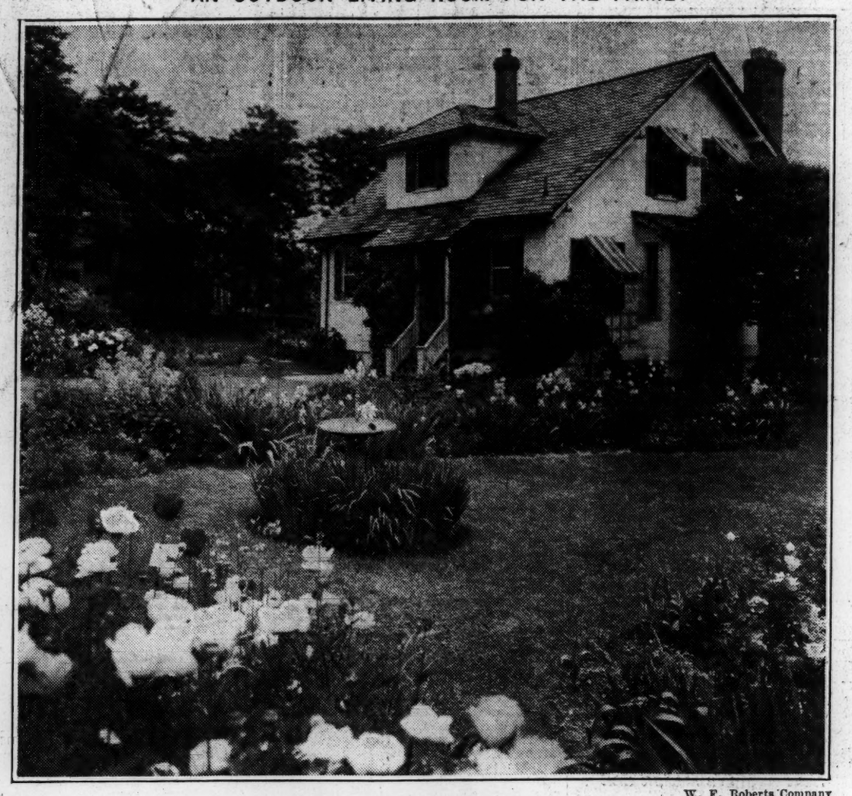
The Orchid Tribe

There are many members of the orchid family that are native to the northern United States and rival their costly tropical relatives for beauty in form and coloring. These terrestrial orchids are for the most part plants of the cool woods, and suitable for a wildflower border situated in the more shaded parts of the dooryard. The Arethusa (A. bulbosa) is magenta-crimson, and is as beautiful as its name. This variety is exotic in appearance, and its foliage is so inconspicuous that the plant appears to be without any Arethusa blooms in June, and is found in rather moist places. Calopogon pulchellus is also magenta-crimson in color, and bears from three to five flowers on an arching stalk. This sort, which attains 15 inches in height, favors bogs. Pogonia ophioglossoides (try it out loud) bears a solitary reddish-pink bloom, and resembles the above species in its liking of moisture. These three orchids look well grouped together. Ferns would make an appropriate background for them.

Orchis spectabilis is a showy sort, with large pink-and-white blooms borne above broad, shining leaves in late May. The types commonly known as lady-slippers are all worth growing because of their unusual mocassin-like flowers. Their botanical name is Cypripedium. Candidum is a pure white sort, and parviflorum is yellow. Considered the most handsome is hirsutum, which is white, strongly marked with magenta. The pink mocassin-flower, Cypripedium acaule, is perhaps the best known of all. These orchids all bloom between May and July. Porous black soil, such as is found beneath evergreens suits them, for in the wild they are often found in such a situation. The showier merican orchids are becoming scarce, and plants for garden use should be bought from nurseries.

There are many excellent nurseries that sell native plants and shrubs. It is actually less trouble and far better to buy the native plants than to collect them, and there is a greater chance of meeting with success in their culture.

AN OUTDOOR LIVING ROOM FOR THE FAMILY



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The Child's Own Garden

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AS SPRING unfolds, the child, as well as his parents, feels the urge to dig and to plant. This urge to "grow something" is easily led into useful channels if the child is given a gardening place, the result being that he not only will cultivate flowers, but a color sense and a taste for beauty as well. If each child has his own garden, friendly co-operation with his parents will certainly ensue to spur him on in his work. Gardening should surely be listed as an educational recreation. Its possibilities as a hobby or game are so boundless that one cannot easily lose interest in it.

The child should, if possible, have a garden entirely his own and located near his playground. If there is a playhouse, so much the better, for then there is an opportunity for him to surround it with a miniature dooryard. A small plot may be chosen for the initial attempt, with a simple design featuring narrow borders, that weeds may be easily reached and blooms picked without the plants being trod down by inexperienced little feet.

Tools will be the first purchase, and sets can be procured in small sizes suitable for children. Substantial, well-constructed ones will prove the most economical. The child will then be instructed to care for the tools properly. A hoe, spading fork, hand weeder, and an iron rake are sufficient for the average children's garden. Children usually find watering pots irresistible, so one of these must be included. A pot equipped with a fine-spray nozzle is advisable, lest the seedlings be flooded.

Counseled by Grown-Ups

At the beginning, at least, the child will need the co-operation of his parents. Such problems as those of fertilization and preparation of the soil will require the counsel of the more experienced gardener. The seed sowing might also be directed by the elders, as children need help in this regard. The seed selection should be guided by the parents lest the child be influenced too greatly by the illustrations on the packets. A great deal of joy can be experienced by both the child and his parents, in the planning.

The simpler annuals are the best plants for children's gardens. By using this type of plant the small gardener views the entire cycle of growth, from the seed to maturity, in one season. Too, a child could hardly be expected to be enthusiastic over a perennial that takes a long while to produce a short period of bloom.

Bright Colors

Bright colors, especially reds, seem most appealing to children. Zinnias, bought in mixed colors, are a good choice for the child's garden. Lusty, easily grown, and producing a long and unfailing succession of gay blooms, this plant is ever the children's favorite. To buy annuals in mixed colors is never advisable for the garden planned with an eye to color schemes, but the child will find that the sport of guessing each plant's probable color as the buds swell outweighs the disadvantage of scarlet appearing as a neighbor to rose-color.

Marigolds, gaillardias, ageratum, phlox, drummondii, alyssum, candytuft, pansies, and cornflowers are other annuals of simple habit. The child who is fond of reading will wish to grow the flowers that figure in his favorite stories and rhymes, thus rendering both the garden and the book more interesting. Gourds are excellent vines for the child to grow, their rapid growth to amaze him and the bright fruits to please his eye. Morning-glories, which figure prominently in nursery book illustrations, will deserve a place. The old-time four-o'clock has a fine fragrance, and its rather prompt afternoon opening may be depended upon to arouse interest.

A Getting-Ready Time

IN NORTH temperate climates this is the season of "getting ready"; the votary of the "greens" is polishing up his favorite clubs, the angler is overhauling his fishing tackle and "swishing" his beloved 8-ounce steel rod; others are critically examining tennis racket, baseball bat and similar instruments of enjoyment. But there is still another "get-readyer" whose somewhat restless movements about this time are well-known to the members of his family; it is doubtful whether any of the above-mentioned individuals have more of the "getting ready" feeling more strongly developed in them than this one. He is the amateur gardener. It matters not whether he is the possessor of a quarter of an acre or whether he has only a pocket handkerchief of a yard—he is just as keen and eager.

Never let it be imagined that the amateur gardener has not his "tackle" to overhaul and get ready for the season's work. There is one of the prongs of the fork to be straightened, the spade needs a new handle and the knives of the lawnmower must be sharpened. As far as this latter item is concerned, it is far more convenient if he has a kindly next-door neighbor who owns a lawn mower. In the event of this being the case much trouble will be saved.

Then there is the mental laying out of the garden, and even if he only have 25 square feet, it is a momentous question and calls for much going into conference with the "missus." Where shall he plant the "toms" this year. No real amateur gardener ever refers to tomatoes; they are always "toms." Shall they try radishes once more—they were not so good last year. Of course, no garden is complete without spring onions and lettuces. And then, beets and carrots each must have their allotted row or rows—what more delicious in the early summer than the young beet tops and the "baby" carrots which have been thinned out!

To turn for a moment from the utilitarian to the artistic, there are the flowers. A matter of deep concern and the problem always the same—how to get a quart measure into a pint pot. The lady of the house wishes pansies, nasturtiums, cosmos, dahlias, gladioli, cornflowers, mignonette, "and could we just have a few standard roses?" In fact, if this program were carried out in its entirety, it would take up the whole of the available space, which is generally limited. But it is wonderful how far, with intensive cultivation, a little bit of garden can be made to stretch.

About this time, too, the amateur gardener begins eagerly to pore over that highly colored organ of optimism, the annual seed catalog with its promise of gargantuan, purple tomatoes, giant zinnias and all the rest of the edible and ornamental promises—some of which are fulfilled in spite of the gardener's methods

And, then, with prophetic vision take a jump into the future. After the seed has been sown, much time is spent gazing on the dark and unresponsive loam, and to the amateur gardener time goes on leaden wings, for is he not waiting a very special, even annual, thrill? But all things come to him who knows how to wait. Thus, one morning before breakfast the family hearing a shout of joy is summoned to take part in the yearly ritual. There, triumphantly pointed out, distinctly visible to the naked eye, is a thread of virgin green, as thin as a razor blade. One of those present murmurs that "it certainly does look like something," which remark is passed over in silence. For nothing can disturb the joy of the amateur gardener and no "thin red line" ever stirred the heart of a general more profoundly than does the gardener's "thin green line." His joy is complete, compelling, satisfying, for has not the first seed raised its tiny head to the light? He is fully repaid for his labor, past and yet to come.

E. B.

"Laboratory House" for Study of Furnace Heating

"ARTIFICIAL climates," economically produced and obedient to man's needs, are the latest achievement of natural scientists and engineers, according to a report to the Engineering Foundation by Prof. A. C. Willard of the University of Illinois.

Furnace heating problems have been attacked and solved in a series of 10 years' experiments in a specially constructed nine-room "laboratory house" at Urbana, Ill., where many kinds of heating systems have been installed and tried out at periods of varying outdoor temperatures.

The experiments will continue with new types of heaters, different arrangements of heat pipes and cool-air ducts, oil burners, gas burners, and various kinds of fuel.

"Until recently, even advanced peoples made but small application of the sciences to the heating and ventilating of living and working places, especially detached houses of moderate cost," Professor Willard points out.

"In 1918, the National Warm-Air Heating and Ventilating Association made an agreement with the University of Illinois for an investigation of furnace heating problems. A typical nine-room frame house was built at Urbana solely for extending and correlating laboratory experiments," he explained.

"The house has two full stories, basement and two finished rooms in the attic, a copper shingle roof, and a fully housed brick chimney with flue a foot square and 35 feet high. The walls were not insulated nor were weather strips used at windows and doors. It is furnished and occupied by a caretaker. No cooking nor other household operations are carried on.

"In the snowstorm and cold wave of Jan. 13 to 15, 1927, outside temperatures averaged 3.1 degrees below zero Fahrenheit, wind five to fourteen miles per hour, snowfall about six inches. At this time the house was heated with a cast-iron, warm-air heater of common type, with a 10-inch smoke pipe situated near the middle of the basement. From it 11 bare, bright tin heat pipes, of commercial sizes, extended to the rooms and halls.

"Three ducts connected to registers in the first floor returned cool air from various portions of the house to the heater. There was no cold air duct from outside. Above the basement rectangular tin ducts in the walls conveyed the warm air.

"The heater had a grate 2.88 square feet in area. The fuel was stove size anthracite. Firing was done at intervals of eight hours. The damper was half closed. It was definitely shown that less than 10 per cent of the heat of the coal was actually lost from the house in the flue gas at the chimney top.

"In the 48 hours of this severe test, 460 pounds of coal were burned. The six inches of snow on the roof had a marked effect in conserving heat in the house.

"In this sub-zero weather the house was uniformly warm. While the mercury was 16 below outside, and when the fire had been without attention for several hours in the night, the average temperature at breathing level in the rooms was 71.6.

"For comfort it is desirable that the difference between floor and breathing levels be small. It is affected by locations of warm-air registers and cool-air return ducts, and by several other factors. In this test the greatest differences were: On the first floor, 10.5 degrees; second floor, 8.5 degrees; third, 5.5 degrees. Observers reported themselves to have been comfortable."

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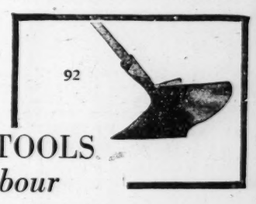

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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

MILES WINNER OF MARATHON

Canadian Runner Takes Boston A. A. Classic in Record Time

After winning in 1926 and retiring after running about seven miles in the 1927 race, John C. Miles of the Olympic Club, Hamilton, Ont., added a strong international flavor to the Boston Athletic Association's thirty-second annual Marathon run by staging a brilliant comeback. Not only did the Canadian lad win the race over the 26-mile 385-yard course, but he set up a new record of 2h. 33m. 8 4-5s., smashing the mark set by Clarence H. De Mar of Melrose Post, 90, American Legion, by 3m. 59s.

De Mar, who is known in running circles the world over, first won the B. A. A. Marathon in 1911, and then started a winning streak in 1922 which, by the way, was interrupted in 1925 by C. L. Mellor, Illinois Athletic Club, and in 1926 by Miles. The Melrose runner then won every year since then and was the defender in Friday's race, in which he placed ninth. His time was 2h. 43m. 47s.

The race was run under ideal weather conditions for the majority of the runners, it being cool and a little windy, and bright overhead. Two more runners finished inside the record made last year. Karl Koski Villir Kyronen, both running under the colors of the Finnish-American Athletic Club of New York, finished in the order named. Koski finished in 2h. 35m. 26s., and Kyronen 18 seconds behind.

Michelsen Is Fourth

The next man to cross the finish line was Albert R. Michelsen of the Millrose Athletic Association of New York. This veteran runner failed to break De Mar's 1928 record by only a few seconds. He finished in fourth place in 2h. 37m. 22 1-5s.

Then came Jack Lamb of the Dorchester (Mass.) Club. He finished fifth in 2h. 39m. 25s., and was followed in by William Taylor of Sydney Mines, N. S., where Miles used to live, in 2h. 40m. 5s.

Two more runners from Canada, G. Ruotsalaines, North Branch Y. M. C. A. of Montreal, Que., and Ronald O'Toole of St. Johns, N. F., crossed the finish line before the favorite, De Mar, put in appearance. Ruotsalaines finished seventh in 2h. 41m. 6s. and O'Toole in 2h. 43m. 7 2-5s.

Forty seconds behind O'Toole came the smiling De Mar, who was followed across the finish line by some of his Legion post comrades. De Mar's time was 2h. 43m. 47s. He was followed by Fred Ward Jr. of the Millrose Athletic Association of New York, who crossed the line after 2h. 44m. 13 2-5s. of running.

None of these runners, with the exception of De Mar, finished among the first 10 in 1928, and only two of them placed in the first 10 list of 1927. They were De Mar and Koski, who finished first and second, respectively. Michelsen seems to favor fourth place as he finished in that position in 1923, 1925 and 1926.

Lamb of the Dorchester Club set the pace over the greater part of the Marathon course. He ran out in front inside of the first mile and was not caught until he reached the Woodland Golf Club. By that time he had used up so much energy he could not keep it up. Miles, in commenting on Lamb's running, said he was surprised to see the lad finish among the first 10, and made such a fine job of it.

Miles told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that he had trained well for this race, running about 15 miles every other day on the Niagara Highway, leading out of Hamilton, and had the good fortune of having the kind of weather he likes. He brought several kinds of footwear with him, finally selecting sneakers which were worn over heavy white woolen socks.

The winner finished strong and was in good condition. In fact he was in far better condition than he was in 1927 when as defender of the title he won in 1926 he was forced to quit under the hot sun.

Koski Not Far Behind

It was anybody's race right up to the Boston line in Brookline. For 20 miles a group of five or six runners kept within speaking distance, while behind them were Miles and Michelsen. The last two runners staged a battle between themselves, with Miles getting the final advantage going up the hill to Boston College. Michelsen showed he was straining, but he hung on until Coolidge Corner was reached.

Soon Koski appeared not far behind, with O'Toole and Kyronen near enough for one to see their numbers. It was a great battle from then on. When Miles reached Kenmore Station he ceased to shuffle and increased his pace a little bit at a time until he swung into Exeter Street, when he hurried to the finish as though there was an opponent right on his heels and finished with a smile which showed he was enjoying the complete satisfaction of making a comeback after being forced to quit in 1927.

One hundred and eighty-eight runners faced the veteran starter, George V. Brown, at Hopkinton and the runners were followed and watched all along the 26-mile route by a great many thousands, who seemed to appreciate the efforts of the runners. All in all it was a great day for Canada.

Frank G. Allen, Governor of Massachusetts, followed the runners in from about five miles from the finish. He presented the eight prizes to the leaders and congratulated them on their fine work.

The first 10 finishers and their times:

	h. m. s.
1—John C. Miles, Hamilton, Ont.	2:33:08⅘
2—Karl Koski, Finnish-American A. C.	2:35:26
3—Villir Kyronen, Finnish-American A. C.	2:35:44
4—Albert R. Michelsen, Millrose A. A.	2:37:22⅕
5—Jack Lamb, Dorchester Club	2:39:25
6—William Taylor, Sydney Mines, N. S.	2:40:05
7—Gus. Ruotsalaines, North Branch, Y. M. C. A., Montreal	2:41:06
8—Ronald O'Toole, St. Johns, N. F.	2:43:07⅖
9—Clarence H. De Mar, Melrose Mass.	2:43:47
10—Fred Ward Jr., Millrose A. A.	2:44:13⅖

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Indianapolis	4	1	1.000
Kansas City	4	0	1.000
Minneapolis	3	1	.750
Toledo	2	2	.500
St. Paul	2	2	.500
Columbus	1	3	.250
Louisville	0	4	.000
Milwaukee	0	4	.000

RESULTS FRIDAY

Indianapolis 8, Milwaukee 3.
Kansas City 7, Louisville 2.
Columbus 5, Minneapolis 2.
St. Paul 6, Toledo 2.

MRS. BUNDY AND DAUGHTER SAIL

NEW YORK (AP)—Mrs. Thomas C. Bundy, tennis star, and her daughter Dorothy sailed for Europe Friday on the liner Ile de France. Mrs. Bundy said she planned to participate in the matches at Wimbledon and Paris, and that her 12-year-old daughter probably would participate in a few children's matches. They plan to remain abroad until September.

One, Two, Three in Big B. A. A. Marathon Run in Record Time

JOHN C. MILES, Winner

KARL KOSKI, Second

VILLIR KYRONEN, Third

Princeton Crew Is Trying New Shell

Orange and Black Outlook Is Considered Brighter Than Last Year

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PRINCETON, N. J.—With three full combinations of varsity oarsmen, as well as two more 150-pound crews, and three full freshman boatfulls, Lake Carnegie is kept busy in preparation for the rowing season of Princeton University, with prospects of an even finer set of performances than last year, when a picked up crew came close to qualifying for the Olympics.

A new experiment that may have an important effect, not only on the work of this season, but on intercollegiate rowing in general, is now beginning, with unusual results. Some days ago a new shell, radically different from any now in use in any college, was delivered in a mysterious manner to the boathouse, coming from George E. Malloy, the shell builder of Philadelphia. Its shape and build caused it promptly to be named the "Flying Dutchman," and so far, both in appearance and performance, it has kept up with the name.

For many years, the regulation shell of college eight-oared crews has been 60 feet long with a beam which has been gradually reduced until now it never exceeds 24 inches. But the new shell is much broader and shorter, and rests on the top of the water with its bow and stern so much foreshortened that the coxswain was almost able to reach his rudder from the seat when the first varsity tried it. Its length is just a trifle over 52 feet, and its beam 33½ inches. The rigging is much shorter outboard, and this has resulted in a reduction in weight of six pounds. As a result, the boat, when occupied by the first varsity, sits far higher on the water, and travels faster in proportion, though the bounding feeling as it skipped from wave to wave in the rough waters of the lake in the present weather, caused so much surprise to the oarsmen that they laughed at its antics, and this told on their performance.

J. W. Clingerman '31, a member of the 1928 freshman crew, is now the stroke of the first varsity, with two other members of the same squad also occupying positions. As is customary at Princeton, he is a starboard stroke, with his classmate, J. O. Pease '31, occupying the port side position, at No. 7. J. McN. Thompson, one of the veterans, is at No. 6, but is balanced by another sophomore, Robert Burkham '31, who has successfully held the place, in spite of the attempt of Douglas Chamberlain '30, to recover his old place. Another oldtimer who is still outside the boat is Joseph V. Quarles Jr., also '30. At No. 4 is John O. Bennett '30, with James W. Lawrence '29, Harold M. Jones '30, and John S. Ballentine '29, filling the places to the bow. Robert L. Colmore '31, another graduate of the 1928 freshmen, is the coxswain.

The second boat is as follows, at present, though recent shifts may lead to a partial or almost a complete change any day, as the coach, Charles P. Logg, finds necessary. The rough water on the lake, and the unpleasant weather conditions, have kept the crews back, but have not prevented practice to some extent, with the varsity choices also being sent out in compromise boats as they are called, halfway between a gig and a shell, to learn balance: bow, A. B. Wolfe '31, then in order, T. W. Armitage '29, A. E. Uihlein Jr., '31, George G. Merrill '31, James D. Winsor 3d. '29, R. T. Miller '31, and J. C. McPherson '29, with C. S. Bremley '29, at stroke, and Clinton Menesly '30, holding the tiller ropes.

The 150-pound crew, which is under the coaching direction of Gordon G. Sikes, who was so effective with the 1928 freshmen, is also in a state of shift, but at present the first eight is boated as follows: Bow, F. G. Frost '30, then the middle of the boat in this order, T. F. Wimberly '30, J. P. Kipp '31, T. B. Kerr '29, L. F. Hallett '31, O. B. Willcox '30, and S. G. Stevens '30, with Tyler Thompson '30 at stroke, and H. M. Hipple '29 as coxswain.

The present first freshman crew is as follows: Bow, J. G. Shonnan, then D. H. Hooker, F. B. Kellogg, F. R. Zundel, J. P. Rutherford, Cooper Schieffelin, R. M. McIvor, with C. J. Hardy Jr. as stroke and A. M. Alvord, coxswain. The complete schedule for the various crews is as follows:

April 27—Massachusetts Institute of Technology at Boston (varsity, 150-pound crew and junior varsity).

May 11—Childs Cup regatta vs. Columbia and Pennsylvania at Princeton (varsity, junior varsity, 150-pound crew and freshmen); 18—Carnegie Cup vs. Cornell and Yale at Ithaca (varsity, junior varsity and freshmen); 25—American Henley at Philadelphia (varsity, junior varsity, third varsity and 150-pound crew).

SALO WINS ANOTHER LAP

BRAZIL, Ind. (AP)—John Salo of Passaic, N. J., won his fourth consecutive lap in C. C. Pyle's cross-country run Friday when he finished first in the 57-mile run from Indianapolis to Brazil, covering the distance in 7h. 49m. 10s. His elapsed time is 135h. 44m. 37s., making him third. Peter Gavuzzi of England retained his leadership by finishing second in 7h. 56m. 15s. His elapsed time is 126h. 54m. 42s. Paul Simpson of Burlington, N. C., was third; Philip Granville, Hamilton, Ont., fourth; M. B. McNamara, Australia, fifth; Giusto Umek, Italy, sixth, and Arthur Newton, South Africa, seventh.

YANKEES LOOK GOOD AS EVER

Start Off as They Did Last Year by Defeating Athletics—Browns Lose

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	2	0	1.000
St. Louis	3	1	.750
Cleveland	3	1	.750
Philadelphia	2	1	.667
Washington	1	2	.333
Detroit	1	3	.250
Chicago	1	3	.250
Boston	0	2	.000

RESULTS FRIDAY

Washington 3, Boston 1.
New York 2, Philadelphia 1.
Cleveland 7, Detroit 4.
Chicago 5, St. Louis 4.

GAMES TODAY

Boston at Washington.
Philadelphia at New York.
Chicago at Cleveland.
Detroit at St. Louis.

With the defeat of the St. Louis Browns by the Chicago White Sox, Friday, by the score of 5 to 4, the New York Yankees took their customary place at the top of the American League standing by defeating the Philadelphia Athletics, 2 to 1. New York is now the only undefeated team in the circuit, while Cleveland and St. Louis are tied for second place with three victories and one defeat.

The usual early season matching of strength between the New York and Philadelphia clubs, favorites in the title race, started off with the customary Yankee victory. For the last few seasons, one of the chief reasons that the Athletics have failed as title contenders lies in the fact that they fell down in dual competition with the Yankees. Is it to be the same this year? The first game between the two would indicate that it is, although it was no discredit to lose a game like the one pitched by Hoyt, Friday, nor was it any discredit to the Philadelphia pitching, as given by the veteran John J. Quinn. The Yankees made just five hits, but that was one better than the losers made. One of the New York hits was a double by Gehrig, given to him when Haas lost the ball in the sun. A double right behind him by Meusel brought Gehrig in with the tying run. Strange as it may seem the winning run was made on a similar play. Haas lost Comb's fly in the sun, which went for a double, and Koenig brought him in with a single. Both runs were made after two men were out. Ruth went hitless in four turns.

With the game practically won in the seventh inning when leading 4 to 0, St. Louis weakened and allowed the Chicago White Sox to score four times in the eighth and this so encouraged the White Sox that they went into the ninth and scored again to attain their first victory of the season. Coffman pitched a great game up to the eighth and it began to look as though the Browns were to go through their fourth straight game with only one pitcher, when the deluge came. Home runs by Crouse and Metzler did most of the damage in the last two innings.

The pitching of Fred Marberry was highly satisfactory to Manager Walter P. Johnson of Washington but not so satisfactory to Manager W. F. Carrigan of the Boston Red Sox whose team made only five hits and lost 3 to 1. This was Washington's first victory of the season. Of particular interest to Carrigan, however, was the hitting of Rhyne, the new shortstop from San Francisco, and formerly with Pittsburgh, who made a double and triple.

Held scoreless for six innings, Cleveland's hitters broke out in the seventh to score three runs and again in the eighth with three more to attain the third victory out of the four games with Detroit, by the score of 7 to 4. The game was a light-hitting affair only eight hits being made by Detroit to Cleveland's nine. The scores:

AT NEW YORK

Innings—	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	R	H	E
New York	0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 x	2	5	0
Philadelphia	0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0	1	4	0

Batteries—Hoyt and Grabowski; Quinn and Cochrane. Umpires—VanGraflin, Connolly and McGowan. Time—1h. 46m.

AT WASHINGTON

Innings—	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	R	H	E
Washington	1 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 x	3	7	1
Boston	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0	1	5	1

Batteries—Marberry and Tate; Morris, Durham and Heving. Losing pitcher—Morris. Umpires—Moriarty, Hildebrand and Guthrie. Time—1h. 50m.

AT ST. LOUIS

Innings—	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	R	H	E
Chicago	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 4 1	5	8	0
St. Louis	0 0 1 3 0 0 0 0 0	4	8	2

Batteries—Faber, McKain, Dugan, Connally and Crouse; Coffman, Blaeholder, Stewart and Schang. Winning pitcher—Dugan. Losing pitcher—Stewart. Umpires—Owens, Ormsby and Campbell. Time—1h. 58m.

AT CLEVELAND

Innings—	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	R	H	E
Cleveland	0 0 0 0 0 0 1 3 3 x	7	9	0
Detroit	0 0 0 3 0 0 0 1 0	4	8	2

Batteries—Hudlin, Ferrell and L. Sewell; Sorrell, Prudhomme and Shea. Winning pitcher—Ferrell. Losing pitcher—Prudhomme. Umpires—Dinneen, Nallin and Geisel.

NORWICH ELECTS LEET

NORTHFIELD, Vt. (AP)—Glen F. Leet '30, of Brockton, Mass., and Norwich University, has been elected captain of next year's cadet fencing team. Leet has been a varsity fencer for two years and last winter reached the finals in the Quebec championships.

Tie for Medal Meet in the Final Round

Ryerson and Stranahan Win Semifinals in Mason and Dixon Golf

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va. (AP)—John Ryerson, of Cooperstown, N. Y., and Robert Stranahan, of Toledo, O., survived the semifinal round play in the Mason and Dixon amateur golf tournament Friday and will clash in the 36-hole final. Ryerson and Stranahan tied for the medal in the qualifying round of the present tourney.

Ryerson, former Yale star, advanced to the finals by defeating Harold Bloch of Wheeling, W. Va., Friday, 4 and 2 while Stranahan was eliminating D. N. Tallman of Minneapolis by 4 and 3.

Ryerson played brilliant golf to conquer Bloch. He began with a 6 on the first hold and yet played the first nine in 35, one under even 4's. Coming home he was only two over even 4's. Bloch managed to keep pace with his younger opponent for 13 holes but Ryerson finished with a 73 to capture the match.

Three stymies helped materially in Tallman's defeat by Stranahan. The Toledo golfer stymied his opponent on the second, seventh and twelfth. The first hole was halved, but Stranahan took the second with a 3 when Tallman, trying to negotiate a stymie, knocked his opponent's ball in the cup. Stranahan won the third, but lost the fifth when he took three putts; but on the next hole Tallman did the same thing. The eighth went to Tallman but Stranahan rounded the turn 2 up by taking the ninth with a par 4. The tenth and eleventh were halved in par after which Stranahan won the next two holes and halved the next two to win the match with a 74.

Dunnell Wins and Makes New Record

NEW YORK (AP)—Jacob Dunnell, of Boston, won the Albany to New York outboard motorboat race today, breaking the old record by nearly an hour. His official time for the distance of 136 miles was 3h. 46m. 35s.

Dunnell set the pace most of the way for a big field of the small craft. He passed the half-way mark at Poughkeepsie at 7:55 a. m., and reached the finish at the Colonial Yacht Club, 152nd Street, shortly after 10 o'clock. Favored by almost ideal weather conditions, he averaged more than 37 miles an hour for the long trip down the Hudson.

One hundred and thirty of the small craft roared away from the starting line at Albany Yacht Club pier, between 6 and 6:30 a. m. Two of the pilots were girls, Miss Helen Hentschel, of Whitestone, L. I., and Miss Ruth Hanson of Boston. Mrs. Emily Wood, Mamaroneck, N. Y., third woman entrant failed to start.

J. Herbst, of Wilmington, Del., who was only two minutes behind Dunnell at Poughkeepsie, finished in second place in 3h. 46m. 35s.

Last year's winner, Earl D. Widegren, of Locust Valley, L. I., finished in 4h. 27m. 30s.

SYRACUSE FRANCHISE $500

SYRACUSE, N. Y. (AP)—John H. Farrell, president of the New York-Pennsylvania League, has bought the Syracuse franchise from Jerome D. Barnum, trustee of the bankrupt Syracuse Stars, for $500. Farrell put in a bid for the franchise when it seemed apparent there were no bidders. After making the purchase Farrell said he would call a meeting of directors, the owners of the seven other clubs in the league, for Monday or Tuesday. "I want to make it clear," he added, "that I didn't buy the club for myself. I merely bid it in for the league and will turn it over at the next meeting."

ONWENTSIA GETS TOURNEY

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Onwentsia Country Club at Lake Forest, north of here, is to be the scene of the annual intercircuit polo championship of the United States, it is announced here by William M. Blair. Nine district qualifying tournaments will determine the entries. There are prospects of an international entry list, with teams in Mexico City, Toronto and Honolulu eligible. This is the first time an event of such importance in polo has been assigned to the Chicago district, it is stated. Aug. 12 to 18 has been set for the matches, to be followed by the 12-goal tournament during the week of Aug. 19.

COLLEGE BASEBALL RESULTS

St. Xavier 7, Minnesota 1.
Illinois College 17, Lincoln 1.
Indiana 7, Ohio State 4.
Bucknell 1, St. Mary's, Md., 0.
Missouri 4, Nebraska 3.
DePauw 10, Butler 6.
No. Carolina State 8, Virginia M. I., 1.
Holy Cross 11, Brown 0.
Virginia 6, Washington and Lee 5.
Clark 7, Massachusetts Aggie 5.
Springfield 9, Vermont 5.
Syracuse 18, Boston U 11.
Maryland 9, Virginia P. I. 4.
Bowdoin 3, Bates 1.
Tufts 4, Northeastern 1.
Providence 11, St. Johns 7.

THOMSON WINS MEDAL ROUND

PINEHURST, N. C.—Eric D. Thomson of Rothesay, N. B., won the medal in the qualifying round of the nineteenth annual Mid-April tournament which was held over the No. 2 course here Friday. Thomson led a field of 66 starters with a card of 40—37—77. Two strokes behind him was E. L. Scofield of New York with 39—40—79. Three sixteens remained for match play.

BRAVES TAKE LEAGUE LEAD

Hustling Boston Club Defeats Brooklyn Twice—Giants Still Undefeated

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Boston	3	0	1.000
New York	2	0	1.000
St. Louis	3	1	.750
Chicago	2	1	.667
Pittsburgh	1	2	.333
Cincinnati	1	3	.250
Philadelphia	0	2	.000
Brooklyn	0	3	.000

RESULTS FRIDAY

Boston 6, Brooklyn 5.
Boston 5, Brooklyn 1.
New York 14, Philadelphia 5.
St. Louis 9, Cincinnati 4.
Pittsburgh at Chicago (rain).

GAMES TODAY

New York at Boston.
Brooklyn at Philadelphia.
St. Louis at Chicago.
Pittsburgh at Cincinnati.

The acquisition of Maranville and Harper from the St. Louis Cardinals by the Boston Braves greatly displeased Manager Wilbert Robinson of Brooklyn, whose highly touted pitching staff went down to defeat twice, Friday, before the hitting ability of the two new Boston players in particular. As a result, the Boston Braves are leading the National League with three victories without a defeat.

In the morning game a five-run rally in the seventh inning by Brooklyn apparently clinched the game with the New York team leading, 5 to 2. Harper's home run in the sixth with a man on base had given the Braves their first scores. Last year, in fact, the last five years at least, the Brooklyn rally would have made victory practically sure for them against the Braves. But this year the Braves are different. They lost no time getting busy instead of wasting valuable moments contemplating how they might win the afternoon game now that the morning game was lost to them. In their half of the seventh, they made three runs to tie the score, helped by an infield fly Hendrick misjudged, which let in two runs. Maranville's double started the Boston rally. Then in the ninth the Braves scored the winning run and won 6 to 5. In the afternoon even the great Vance could not stop the Braves who had tasted victory far beyond their highest expectations so early in the season. With Brandt pitching three-hit ball, Harper and Maranville scored four runs between them and Harper knocked in the other one which gave the local club a 5-to-1 victory. In the field, Maranville reminded veteran followers of the early days when he was about the best the league could offer. Is this another 1914 year?

With every New York player getting at least one hit, and Ott, the youthful outfielder of the Giants, making four, the Giants walked away with the ball game against the Phillies, Friday, 14 to 5. In all, the Giants made 20 hits, one of them a home run by Welsh, former Boston Brave. Fitzsimmons started for the Giants, but was taken out after the first inning, and Carl Mays, veteran underhand pitcher, did duty for the remainder of the game and did well. New York got away in the first inning with seven runs.

With Hafey hitting two home runs, making his total for the season three, the St. Louis champions scored another victory over the Cincinnati Reds, 9 to 4. Both clubs played poorly on the defense and the pitching was poor all around. Bottomley made three singles for St. Louis and Pittenger did as much for Cincinnati. The scores:

AT BOSTON (MORNING GAME)

Innings—	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	R	H	E
Boston	0 0 0 0 0 2 3 0 1	6	6	1
Brooklyn	0 0 0 0 0 0 5 0 0	5	6	2

Batteries—Jones, Hearn and Collins, Spohrer; McWeeny, Elliott, Pattison and DeBerry. Winning pitcher—Hearn. Losing pitcher—Pattison. Umpires—Hart, Stark and Rigler. Time—2h. 10m.

AT BOSTON (AFTERNOON GAME)

Innings—	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	R	H	E
Boston	0 0 0 1 0 3 0 1 x	5	9	0
Brooklyn	0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0	1	3	1

Batteries—Brandt and Spohrer; Vance, Dudley and DeBerry, Henline. Losing pitcher—Vance. Umpires—Stark, Rigler and Hart. Time—2h. 4m.

AT PHILADELPHIA

Innings—	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	R	H	E
New York	7 0 0 3 0 2 0 0 2	14	20	0
Philadelphia	3 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0	5	9	4

Batteries—Fitzsimmons, Mays and O'Farrell; Roy, Elliott, Collins and Lerian. Winning pitcher—Mays. Losing pitcher—Roy. Umpires—Pfirman, Reardon and McCormick. Time—2h. 14m.

AT CINCINNATI

Innings—	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	R	H	E
St. Louis	2 0 0 1 0 2 1 0 3	9	12	2
Cincinnati	0 1 0 1 2 0 0 0 0	4	10	2

Batteries—Doak, Haid and Wilson; Kolp, Kemner, Zahniser and Sukeforth. Winning pitcher—Haid. Losing pitcher—Kolp. Umpires—Moran, McLaughlin and Quigley. Time—2h. 12m.

GLADSTONE WINNER OF STATE DOUBLES

PINEHURST, N. C.—W. E. Gladstone of Winston-Salem, N. C., won the doubles event in the North Carolina State championship trap shoot here Friday with a score of 81. J. B. Funderburg of Wilmington, N. C., took second place with a 66. R. C. Coffey of Prairie City, Ia., broke 84 targets, but, not being a resident of the State, could not claim the trophy.

D. H. McCullough of Charlotte, N. C., was the leading North Carolina amateur in the first 100-target shoot of the State championship with a score of 95. He was tied with W. F. Hall, Concord, N. C., who is ineligible for title competition because he is a professional. As in the doubles, Coffey also led the 100-target shoot field, scoring a 99, but here, likewise, he is barred from championship honors as a non-resident. D. T. Leahy of New York broke 96 and was second in the list.

SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Memphis	4	0	1.000
New Orleans	4	0	1.000
Birmingham	4	0	1.000
Atlanta	3	1	.750
Chattanooga	1	3	.250
Little Rock	0	4	.000
Mobile	0	4	.000
Nashville	0	4	.000

RESULTS FRIDAY

Chattanooga 7, Atlanta 2.
Memphis 3, Little Rock 1.
New Orleans 9, Mobile 2.
Birmingham 5, Nashville 3.

HOPPE WINS TWO MORE BLOCKS

NEW YORK (AP)—W. F. Hoppe took two more blocks from Kinrey Matsuyama in their 12-block 18.1 balkline billiards match Friday. Hoppe has won 8 of the 10 blocks and leads in total points, 2923 to 1798. In the afternoon the score was 300 to 147 in 12 innings, with Hoppe compiling one run of 88. Matsuyama's best cluster was one of 58. Tonight the score was 300 to 107 in 10 innings. Hoppe had a high run of 144, Matsuyama one of 42.

SAN FRANCISCO WINS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SAN FRANCISCO—The San Francisco team of the California Hockey League defeated the Vancouver Lions, 3 to 1, in an exhibition game Friday before a packed house. Displaying the better combination, San Francisco had more finish and won handily. Scott scored the goals for the locals, while Giroux had two assists. Jerma scored for the Lions.

SAILBOAT RACING ON LAKE MICHIGAN

Season Starts in June and Ends in September

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—An active season of sailboat racing is forecast by the schedule of 16 major events announced here by the Lake Michigan Yachting Association. While most of the boats will be in the water and in shape for preliminary sails and club racing by the end of May, the first big contest is scheduled on June 22, and the season ends Sept. 28. The schedule of open events follows:

June 22—Michigan City Race, Columbia Yacht Club.

July 4—Annual regatta of the Lake Michigan Yachting Association; 6—Daily News Regatta, L. M. Y. A.; 20—Chicago-Mackinac race, Chicago Yacht Club; 20—Saugutuck Race, Jackson Park Yacht Club; 27—White Lake, Mich., regatta, White Lake Yacht Club.

Aug. 3—Black Lake Regatta, Black Lake, Mich; 15, 16 and 17—Virginia Trophy, Q Class sloops; 15, 16, 17—Lipton Trophy, R Class sloops, Chicago Yacht Club; 15, 16, 17—Nutting Trophy, Eagle Class sloops, Chicago Yacht Club; 24—Annual Regatta of the Columbia Yacht Club; 20—Chicago to Black Lake, Chicago Yacht Club.

Sept. 1—Black Lake to Chicago, Chicago Yacht Club; 1—Jackson Park to Michigan City, Jackson Park Yacht Club; 6, 7, 8—Lutz Trophy, Q Class sloops, Jackson Park Yacht Club; 28—Annual Autumn Regatta, Chicago Yacht Club.

Cornsweet Beats Olympic Champion

NEW YORK (AP)—The Amateur Athletic Union of the United States wrestling championships reached the semifinal round Saturday with Oswald Kapp of Estonia, Olympic champion, a spectator on the sidelines. Kapp, who won the 147-pound crown at Amsterdam, was eliminated in the 160-pound class of the national tourney Friday night by A. C. Cornsweet, Captain on last year's Brown University football team. Cornsweet could not gain a victory by a fall, but he held the upper hand through most of the slow bout and won by a referee's decision.

Two Oklahoma boys furnished most of the thrills in the preliminary bouts. Arlie Tomlinson '29, a clever 147-pounder from Oklahoma Agricultural & Mechanical College, advanced to the semifinals by throwing Nerses der Marderosian '29 of Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Philip S. Hart, of New York, former national intercollegiate title-holder.

George R. Campbell, of Sands Point, Okla., and a former Oklahoma A. & M. College star, reached the semifinals in both the 118 and 126-pound divisions. He defeated Cyril Mitchell, of Portland, Ore., in the 118-pound class and Samuel Coe, of New York, in the 126-pound division, both of his victories coming by falls.

New Organization in Basketball Circles

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

New York

FOR the purpose of standardizing basketball officiating, the National Association of Basketball Officials was organized here Friday.

In forming the new organization the officials said they had no intention of withdrawing their collective or individual memberships from the approved list of the national joint basketball rules committee.

H. G. Reynolds of Chicago was named president, with Edward M. Kelleher of Cambridge, Mass, G. M. Kinsel of Gary, Ind., A. R. King of Baltimore, Md., and Paul F. Sheets of Clarksburg, W. Va., as vice-presidents. D. B. Dougherty of Pittsburgh was elected secretary-treasurer.

SEVENTH INNING IS WINNER FOR INDIANA

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BLOOMINGTON, Ind.—A hitting bee in the seventh inning kept Indiana University's baseball team in the winning column of the "Big Ten" here Friday, defeating Ohio State, 7 to 4. Ohio's pitcher did not allow Indiana a hit until the sixth frame. The heavy hitters of the Hoosier outfit seemed to find themselves in the "lucky" seventh to knock two Ohio pitchers out of the box. Russell N. Paugh '29 pitched in professional style all through the game for Indiana.

	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	R	H
Ohio State	0 1 0 0 0 0 2 1 0	4	7
Indiana	0 0 0 0 0 0 7 0 x	7	8

Batteries—Paugh and Magnabosco for Indiana; Kermode, Sill, Reeves and Smith for Ohio State.

W. L. ALLISON BEATS JOHN F. HENNESSEY

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va. (AP)—Francis T. Hunter, veteran internationalist of New Rochelle, N. Y., and placed second in the United States ranking, and Wilmer L. Allison of Fort Worth, Tex., who is far down the list, reached the final round of the ninth annual Mason and Dixon tennis championship Friday.

Hunter, who holds two legs on the tournament trophy, the Plaza Bowl, defeated John W. Van Ryn of Orange, N. J., winner of the North and South title last week, 6—0, 6—3, 5—7, 8—6. Allison provided the big upset of the tournament by eliminating John Hennessey of Indianapolis, fourth ranking American player, 6—2, 1—6, 7—5, 6—3.

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Mission	15	7	.682
Los Angeles	15	9	.625
San Francisco	12	11	.522
Oakland	12	11	.522
Sacramento	13	12	.520
Portland	9	12	.429
Hollywood	8	11	.421
Seattle	5	16	.238

RESULTS FRIDAY

Sacramento 6, Los Angeles 5.
Hollywood 6, Seattle 2.
Oakland 6, San Francisco 5.
Mision 5, Portland 2.

HART RESIGNS AS MANAGER

MONTREAL, Que. (AP)—Cecil Hart, manager of the Montreal Canadiens of the National Hockey League, has resigned with the explanation that he could not continue to spare the necessary time from his business. Joseph Cattarinich has been mentioned as a possible successor, and J. A. O. Cleghorn, former Pittsburgh manager, may be engaged as coach.

STUART WINS VALUABLE PLAYER

ST. PAUL (AP)—William R. Stuart, Minneapolis, has been selected as the most valuable player in the American Hockey Association during the 1928-29 season.

COLLEGE TENNIS RESULTS

New York 9, Lafayette 0.
Pennsylvania 7, Haverford 2.
Swarthmore 7, Delaware 0.

ARCHERY

Harry Jordan of Waltham again proved his superior skill with the bow and arrow by making the highest scores in both the morning and afternoon shoot at the spring tournament of the Newton Archers, which was held Friday at Newton Center and which marked the opening of the archery season in New England.

Forty-four archers took part in this event, a number which taxed the capacity of the archery range to the limit. The high gusty wind in the morning cut down the scores somewhat; but notwithstanding this, Harry Jordan made a perfect hit score (90 hits) for a total of 598.

In the morning the ladies shot the Columbia round, which was won by Miss Eleanor True of Waban with a card of 60 hits 330 score, while the men shot an American round, this being easily won by Jordan. The juniors shot a junior American in the morning, which was won by Douglas Holmes of Newton Center, and a second junior American in the afternoon, which was won by Betty Dimond, also of Newton Center.

The real interest in the day's shooting, however, centered in the Cummings Cup contest which was held in the afternoon. This cup is shot for four times each year, each contest being a handicap American round with the handicaps based on the scores made at the previous contest, taking 650 as par. This method of handicapping puts all the archers on an even basis so that a novice stands just as good a chance to win the cup as the experienced archer. This event is taken part in by all archers in the senior division, both men and women, and the interest in the event is always very keen. The cup was won Friday by O. A. R. Wood of Lynn, this being the second time he has won it.

One interesting feature of Friday's shooting was a perfect end (six consecutive "golds" or bull's-eyes) made by Dr. P. W. Crouch of Newton Center, national champion in 1925 and 1927. The scores.

COLUMBIA ROUND

	Hits	Score
Miss Eleanor True, Waban	60	330
Mrs. C. G. Norton, Newton Cent.	64	312
Miss S. M. Ives Roslindale	61	305
Mrs. N. Bartholomaei, Waban.	60	302
Mrs. T. Merriman, New York	59	295
Mrs. E. W. Frentz, Melrose	52	274
Mrs. R. Hodgdon, New Bedford	46	204
Miss Carnzu Clark, Boston	46	194
Mrs. A. Northcutt, New Bedford	45	187
Mrs. J. P. True, Waban	32	182
Mrs. H. J. Bean, Waltham	37	143
Miss Mary Grace	30	124
Miss Mary Wood, Lynn	20	72
Mrs. Ruth Dick, Worcester	4	18

FIRST AMERICAN ROUND

	H.	S.
H. Jordan, Waltham	90	598
T. Merriman, New York	88	564
G. A. Clark, Waltham	84	508
P. W. Crouch, Newton Center	84	492
A. W. Dick, Worcester	82	420
C. E. Dallin, Arlington	77	413
O. A. R. Wood, Lynn	82	400
H. S. C. Cummings, N. Center	76	358
L. C. Smith, Newton Center	65	313
J. A. Deschene, New Bedford	47	303
H. J. Bean, Waltham	64	296
J. P. Eagan, Waterville, Me	63	291
C. R. Jacobson, New Bedford	60	286
A. F. Nye, New Bedford	61	271
B. O. LaBelle, New Bedford	56	258
C. G. Norton, Newton Center	56	258
J. P. True, Waban	58	248
R. F. Hodgdon, New Bedford	55	215
George Wood, Lynn	53	191
H. B. Shepard, Concord	42	178
H. A. Ives, Roslindale	45	169

SECOND AMERICAN

H. Jordan, Waltham	88	564
P. W. Crouch, Newton Center	88	556
T. Merriman, New York	82	460
O. A. R. Wood, Lynn	81	457
Mrs. Dorothy Cummings, Newton Center	78	410
A. W. Dick, Worcester	78	400
J. P. Eagan, Waterville, Me	74	388
C. E. Dallin, Arlington	80	376
B. O. LaBelle, New Bedford	61	343
G. A. Clark, Waltham	71	341
Mrs. N. Bartholomaei, Waban	70	334
H. B. Shepard, Concord Junct.	69	327
Mrs. E. W. Frentz, Melrose	69	317
Miss Eleanor True, Waban	69	313
Mrs. T. Merriman, New York	65	307
Miss Stella Ives, Roslindale	68	304
A. Shepherdson, Melrose	72	300
H. S. C. Cummings, Newton Cen.	63	283
Mrs. C. Norton, Newton Center	65	269
C. G. Norton, Newton Center	56	266
L. C. Smith, Newton Center	63	263
A. F. Nye, New Bedford	59	245
H. J. Bean, Waltham	62	242
R. F. Hodgdon, New Bedford	54	222
J. P. True, Waban	47	217
J. A. Deschene, New Bedford	50	208
C. R. Jacobson, New Bedford	50	194
H. C. Kennington, Winthrop	40	186
Mrs. A. Northcutt, New Bedf'd	44	144
H. A. Ives, Roslindale	35	143
Miss Carnzu Clark, Boston	37	125
Mrs. Carnzu A. Clark, Boston	33	119
Mrs. J. P. True, Waban	30	116
Mrs. H. J. Bean, Waltham	25	115
Mrs. R. Hodgdon, New Bedford	29	113
Mrs. H. B. Shepard, Concord J.	30	108
Miss Mary Grace, New Bedf'd	21	85
F. W. Guibord, Waban	22	76
F. E. Jordan, Newton Highl'ds	21	77

CUMMINGS CUP CONTEST

	Made	Given	Total
O. A. R. Wood	457	334	791
B. O. LaBellie	343	392	735
Miss E. True	313	420	733
H. B. Shepard	327	386	713
Mrs. E. W. Frentz	317	392	709
C. E. Dallin	376	333	709
A. F. Nye	245	440	685
R. F. Hodgdon	222	435	677
H. Jordan	564	122	676
Mrs. N. Bartholomaei	334	338	672
P. W. Crouch	556	114	670
Miss Stella Ives	304	360	664
Miss Carnzu Clark	125	513	638
Mrs. C. Norton	269	366	635
C. G. Norton	266	366	632
Mrs. J. P. True	116	513	629
Mrs. D. Cummings	410	205	615
J. P. True	217	388	605
H. S. C. Cummings	283	300	583
A. Shepherdson	300	279	579
L. C. Smith	263	309	572
H. A. Ives	143	425	568
G. A. Clark	341	227	568
C. R. Jacobson	194	364	558
J. A. Duschene	208	347	555
Mrs. Carnzu A. Clark	119	431	550
A. W. Dick	400	146	546
H. J. Bean	242	295	537

MISS ANDRUS BEATS MISS CLARA ZINCKE

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va. (AP)—Miss Dorothy Andrus, New York youngster, furnished a decided upset Friday by defeating Miss Clara Zincke of Cincinnati, 6—4, 5—7, 6—2, to gain the semifinal round of the ninth annual Mason and Dixon tennis championships. Miss Andrus opposes Miss Clara Greenspan of New York, who eliminated Mrs. C. C. Madeira of Philadelphia, 6—4, 6—2.

In the lower bracket, Miss Virginia Hilleary of Philadelphia and Miss Margaret Blake of Longwood, Mass., will meet in the semifinal round. Miss Hilleary defeated Mrs. Charles J. Hubbard of Cambridge, Mass., in sparkling fashion, 7—5, 6—3, while Miss Blake eliminated Miss Dorothy Blodgett of Boston, 6—1, 6—2.

HALL WINS TWO MORE

NEW YORK (AP)—Allan Hall of St. Louis won both blocks Friday in his three-cushion billiards match with Welker Cochran of Hollywood. Hall has taken 7 of the 10 blocks and leads in total points, 472 to 425. In the afternoon Hall won, 50 to 25 in 39 innings. His high run was 7; Cochran's best was a 3. In the evening the score was 50 to 33 in 51 innings. Hall's high run was 7, Cochran's 6

HARVARD ELECTS MODELL

David I. Modell '30 of Brooklyn, N. Y., has been elected captain of the Harvard varsity fencing team. Modell last year won the junior New England foils championship in the A. F. L. A. competition, and during the last year he has been one of the mainstays of the Harvard team.

Toronto Swimmers Make Fine Showing

Furnish Serious Challenge in Young Men's Christian Association Championship

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Promise of a serious challenge for the swimming championships of the Young Men's Christian Association of the United States is given to the Brooklyn (N. Y.) Central, the title defenders, by the Toronto (Ont.) team. While Brooklyn, minus Walter Spence, its famous all-around star of former years, placed seven times in the preliminaries Friday night, Toronto placed six times. With only one exception the Toronto entries made better time than the Brooklyn qualifiers, so that a close battle is assured at the Y. M. C. A. College pool in the finals.

One national "Y" record for a 60-foot pool was bettered in the preliminaries by S. M. Levgard, the nearly "one-man team" of the 111th Street "Y" of Chicago. Levgard swam the 220-yard freestyle in 2m. 22.6s., the old record being 2m. 26s., set by W. W. Harris of Honolulu in 1920. Levgard also made second best time in the 100-yard freestyle, and the best time in the 440-yard freestyle, the latter being 5m. 32s. His teammate, J. E. Van Tuin, placed in the 200-yard breaststroke giving the 111th Street department four places in the finals.

J. H. Gibson proved the star of the Canadian team, a lanky boy with style and efficiency in his crawl stroke. He led the qualifiers in the 40-yard freestyle in 19.1s., and the 100-yard freestyle in 55.4s. Swimming anchor on the 160-yard relay, he brought his team from behind to win its heat in 1m. 24s. Other Canadian boys who showed up well were G. M. Griffin, in the quarter-mile freestyle; J. S. Aubin, who made the fastest time, 2m. 40s., in the breaststroke, and A. C. Phillips, who was second best in the lowboard fancy diving trials.

Brooklyn's relay team, composed of Theodore H. Brick, William R. Cunningham Jr., Francis Winters, and Fred Wagner, made the fastest time, 1m. 20.8s. This was the only first place threatened by the title defenders. A. U. Fela of Akron, O., led the 100-yard backstroke qualifiers in 1m. 6.4s., while M. F. Williams of Hamilton, O., led the fancy divers.

Some 114 athletes from 20 cities were represented in the preliminaries, and 16 teams won places for the finals. The summary:

NATIONAL Y. M. C. A. SWIMMING CHAMPIONSHIPS QUALIFIERS

40-Yard Freestyle—J. H. Gibson, Toronto, 19.1s.; T. H. Brick, Brooklyn, 19.2.; G. T. Vydra, Michigan City, Ind., 19.3s.; F. F. Nordenholz, Baltimore, Md., 19.4s.

100-Yard Freestyle—J. H. Gibson, Toronto, 55.4s.; C. M. Levgard, 111th Street, Chicago, 55.8s.; T. H. Brick, Brooklyn, 59s.; F. F. Nordenholz, Baltimore, 59.5s.

220-Yard Freestyle—C. M. Levgard, 111th Street, Chicago, 2m. 22.6s. (new national Y. M. C. A. record); W. F. Murphy, Central, Chicago, 2m. 31s.; F. L. Hewitt, Peoria, Ill., 2m. 33s.; Fred Wagner, Brooklyn, 2m. 35s.

440-Yard Freestyle—C. M. Levgard, 111th Street, Chicago, 5m. 32s.; Fred Wagner, Brooklyn, 5m. 51.9s.; G. M. Griffin, Toronto, 5m. 52.8s.; Francis Winters, Brooklyn, 6m. 3s.

100-Yard Backstroke—A. U. Fela, Akron, O., 1m. 6.4s.; W. R. Cunningham, Brooklyn, 1m. 8s.; D. Gregory, St. Paul, Minn., 1m. 10.8s.; R. B. Bradley, Fort Wayne, Ind., 1m. 12.5s.

200-Yard Breaststroke—J. S. Aubin, Toronto, 2m. 40s.; E. L. Weeks, Des Moines, Ia., 2m. 43.6s.; M. J. Bridenthal, Anderson, Ind., 2m. 44.9s.; J. E. Van Tuin, 111th Street, Chicago, 2m. 47s.

160-Yard Relay—Brooklyn (T. H. Brick, W. R. Cunningham Jr., Francis Winters and Fred Wagner), 1m. 20.8s.; Evanston, Ill., 1m. 21.9s.; Central, Chicago, 1m. 22.6s., and Toronto, 1m. 24s.

Lowboard Fancy Diving—M. F. Williams, Hamilton, O., 88.1 points; A. C. Phillips, Toronto, 88 points; W. C. O'Brien, Aurora, Ill., 85.9 points; G. L. Lebret, Central, Chicago, 84.8 points; Raymond Klabunder, St. Paul, Minn., 80 points; Adolph Furman, St. Louis, Mo., 76.1 points; True Weaver, Peoria, Ill., 67.6 points.

SILVER HELMET WON BY ELDER, AMERICAN

BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON — "Sprouts" Elder, the American speedway star, received a trophy of a silver helmet from the hands of Maj. H. O. D. Segrave, the world's fastest traveler, Friday, at the close of a memorable dirt-track motorcycling meeting before 30,000 cheering spectators. Prince George, the King's fourth son, who is now working in the foreign office, joined vigorously in the applause.

Each event on the program of this meeting at the White City track here was named to commemorate something in connection with Major Segrave's recent successful attack on the world's land speed record. Elder's win was in the Segrave scratch race. The other events were the Irving invitation in honor of K. S. Irving, who was the designer of Segrave's Golden Arrow and the Daytona Handicap bearing the name of the scene of Segrave's great exploit.

In the final for the silver helmet, Elder defeated Victor Huxley, one of the best British dirt-track performers, by three lengths.

PICK-UPS

THE gaudy uniforms of the Boston Braves are a radical departure from their usually simple ones. The hats are red with white stripes, an Indian is sewed into the lining on the backs, and the stockings are white with bright yellow stripes. The Braves have started off the season as though they wanted to be seen in the league standing as well as in their new suits.

Manager Wilbert Robinson of the Brooklyn club has four powerful hitters in Hendrick, Herman, Bissonette and Frederick. Fans will hear from the big Brooklyn quartet before the season is over, and what they hear will be favorable.

Brooklyn pitchers had their usual difficulty in the cold weather in Boston. Clarke and Vance in particular were ineffective. Boston fans will see these stars in a different light later on. Vance, in particular is a warm weather pitcher. The hotter it is the better he does, usually.

Maranville is delighting Boston fans with his great run-backs into the outfield and back of the foul lines to catch high flies. There is no question but that he will be a power on the defense. Incidentally he is doing some hitting also. In 12 times at bat in the first three games he made five hits, three of them doubles.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Jersey City	2	0	1.000
Montreal	2	0	1.000
Toronto	2	1	.667
Reading	1	1	.500
Rochester	1	1	.500
Baltimore	1	2	.333
Newark	0	2	.000
Buffalo	0	2	.000

RESULTS FRIDAY

Jersey City 9, Buffalo 4.
Montreal 6, Newark 4.
Toronto 2, Baltimore 1.
Rochester 11, Reading 5.

COLLEGE LACROSSE RESULTS

Lafayette 7, Washington 6.
Boston L. C. 8, Brown 2.
Union 9, New York 6.

STOCK BUYING CONFIDENT AS PRICES RISE

Profit Taking Well Absorbed and Market Displays Good Tone

NEW YORK (AP)—The stock market made the best progress of any Saturday session in weeks today, with profit taking easily absorbed until the last hour, when some irregularity appeared. Trading, however, was still on a moderate pace, with total sales for the two-hour session running to about 1,200,000 shares.

The slight improvement in the credit situation, with a 7½ per cent call money rate carrying over the week-end, more optimistic reports from abroad over the probable outcome of the reparations conference, and another assortment of highly pleasing earnings reports for the first quarter, promoted bullish activity.

The new record automobile output, as announced by the Department of Commerce, caused some misgivings as to how long this industry can maintain its terrific rate of activity. Hudson, however, in reporting the best earnings in its history for the first quarter, stated that the number of cars in the hands of distributors and dealers was below normal, and Alfred P. Sloan, president of General Motors, predicted another record year for his company.

The day's news included favorable first-quarter earnings statements from smaller steel companies, Colorado Fuel & Iron, and Acme, which further stimulated hopes of the showings to be announced by U. S. Steel and Bethlehem next week.

Chain-store issues were in demand in expectation of better public purchasing power with the improvement in credit, Woolworth, Sears Roebuck and Montgomery Ward making good gains.

American Telephone and Bethlehem Steel were again sent up a point or two to new highs. Sparks Withington jumped 13½ points to a record level, and International Telephone, United Aircraft, Columbian Carbon and Warner Brothers mounted 4 to 6 points. Some of the oils were well bought, Texas Corporation rising to 2½ points to a new high, and Pure Oil, Houston and Phillips selling higher.

The motors were unsettled by the production figures, Graham-Paige losing 3 points, and Hupp, Mack Trucks and General Motors sagging. Midland Steel Products preferred dropped 17 points. International Harvester, Goodyear and Johns Manville were among shares losing a point or so.

German bonds, which sagged a little yesterday on news of a halt in the reparations conference, continued to ease off today in the Stock Exchange. The Central Bank 6s lost a point, and German Republic external loan 7s softened fractionally.

Trading was in smaller volume but the domestic list was buoyed by demand for the high grade industrials and rails. St. Louis Southwestern second 4s advanced two points.

The Wickwire Spencer Steel first 7s and convertible 7s, which have soared about 15 points in the last week, moved into higher ground on speculative buying.

The heaviest trading still centered in the convertibles. International Telephone 4½s and Anaconda 7s gained in response to strength of the stocks.

DIVIDENDS

Warner Bros. Pictures declared regular quarterly dividend of 55 cents on the preferred, payable June 1 to stock of record May 24.

Long Island R. R. declared a dividend of 6 per cent on its nearly $40,000,000 stock of $50 par, practically all owned by Pennsylvania R. R., payable May 2 to stock of record April 22. A year ago Long Island paid a dividend of 4 per cent, the first to have been paid since 1896.

Fred T. Ley & Co., Inc., declared an initial quarterly dividend of 75 cents, payable July 5 to stock of record June 15, placing the stock on a $3 annual basis.

Steel & Tubes, Inc., declared the regular quarterly dividends of $1.12½ on Class B and C common, both payable May 1 to stock of record April 24.

G. R. Kinney Company declared quarterly dividend of 25 cents on the new common, placing the stock on a $1 annual basis and regular quarterly dividend of $2 on the preferred. The common dividend is payable July 1 to stock of record June 17, and the preferred June 1 to stock of record May 20.

National Bellas Hess Company, Inc., have declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 a share on the preferred capital stock of the company, payable June 1, 1929 to stockholders of record May 21.

National Power & Light declared the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents on the common, payable June 1 to stock of record May 11.

National Power & Light Co. declared the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents on the common, payable June 1 to stock of record May 11.

Utility & Industrial Corporation declared an initial quarterly dividend of 37½ cents on the preferred, payable May 20 to stock of record April 30.

Purity Bakeries Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 75 cents on the common, payable June 1 to stock of record May 15.

MARKET OPINIONS

Elmer H. Bright & Co., Boston: Bullish enthusiasm should be tempered by recognition of stringent credit conditions and by the realization that the Federal Reserve Board will adopt severe measures to prevent a return of wild speculation. Although we are selectively bullish, we believe profits should be accepted on rallies.

Clark, Childs & Co., New York: It has been demonstrated that during the recent period of unsettlement the buying of stocsk has been better than the selling. An upward trend of prices has again been established.

Gurnett & Co., Boston—While the trends of different groups of stocks continues quite mixed, the past week has seen aggressive buying in the sound, standard issues, which are still heading upward. We look for the railroads to continue neglected, for the copper stocks to sell somewhat lower, and a mixed market in motor stocks.

Hayden, Stone & Co., Boston: Money still maintains a strong tone. Undoubtedly this is because member banks are still carrying out the policies laid down by the Federal Reserve Board and are continuing to reduce loans and borrowings at the reserve banks. A reduction of $336,000,000 in brokers' loans in three weeks is a help. This period of comparative quiet—irksome as it has been—is, in our opinion, the very best thing that could happen.

Hornblower & Weeks, Boston: We believe the market gave a good account of itself, all things considered. Although we do not expect the general list to make much headway in today's short session, we do not feel that liquidating will be of any more significance than normal week-end profit-taking. We expect certain of the individual issues will continue to make headway.

LOS ANGELES BROKERS' LOANS

LOS ANGELES—A total of $39,861,835, or a decrease of $367,109 from preceding week, was shown in brokers' loans as reported by 66 members of Los Angeles Stock Exchange for week ended April 17. The decrease was the second consecutive decline and was in line with a slight decrease in New York brokers' loans.

PIG IRON PRICE ADVANCE

Eastern Pennsylvania pig iron has advanced 50 cents a ton to $21.50 base furnace for foundry iron and $20.50 for basic.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

Closing Prices

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Last Apr.20	Last Apr.19
100	Abitibi pf	80	80	80	80
600	Airway El	40⅛	39⅝	39⅝	40
400	Adams Ex	709½	709	709	708
6600	Adv-Ru	95⅞	94	94½	95½
1200	Adv-Ru pf	92¾	90	92	92¾
600	Ahumada	3	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
1300	Air Reduc	106	104⅜	104⅝	105⅝
800	Ajax Rub	8	7⅞	7⅞	8
300	Alaska Jun	6⅜	6¼	6¼	6⅜
100	Alb P W P	20	20	20	20
100	Allis-Chal	182½	182½	182½	183
33800	Alleghany	35½	34	35⅝	34¾
1700	Amerada	34	33½	34	33½
100	Allgh pf ww	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	100½
500	Am Ag Ch	17½	17½	17½	17⅛
100	Am Bk Note	115	115	115	..
50	Am Bk N pf	61	61	61	..
600	Am Bosch	54	53½	53½	53⅝
500	Am Brake	56	55½	55½	55⅞
3400	Am Br Bov	29½	28⅝	29½	29
150	Am Br B pf	93	91	93	91
8200	Am Can	137⅛	136¼	136⅜	136¼
100	Am Can pf	141⅛	141⅛	141⅛	141⅛
100	Am Car & F	97¾	97¾	97¾	99
100	Am Chain pf	76	76	76	76
600	Am Chicle	55½	55½	55½	56
3200	Am Haw	41¼	40⅞	41¼	41½
200	Am Ex	340	340	340	..
2900	Am & F Pw	93½	91	91⅞	92
100	Am &FP 7%	107¼	107¼	107¼	107½
200	Am &FP 2pf	89½	89½	89½	89¼
500	Am Ice	41⅜	41	41⅜	41
100	Am Ice pf	93	93	93	94½
1400	Am Int Crp	62¾	62	62⅛	62¾
200	Am Rad StS	46⅜	46⅜	46⅜	46⅜
30	Am Nat Gpf	73¼	73¼	73¼	75
300	Am Loco	119½	119	119½	119
200	Am Metals	59	59	59	59
30	Am Piano pf	38	38	38	38½
100	Am P&L 6%	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
300	Am Ry Ex	174	174	174	173
300	Am Republic	58⅜	57½	58⅜	57
300	Am Seating	35⅞	35¾	35¾	35¾
200	Am Ship	4¼	4	4	..
110	Am S Bldg	87	87	87	..
3500	Am Smelt	102½	100⅝	100⅝	102
100	AP&LpfAst	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾
100	Am Sug pf	106½	106½	106½	107
11100	Am T&T	229⅜	225⅝	229⅜	225⅝
100	Am Type	141	141	141	142
100	Anchor Cap	56⅝	56⅝	56⅝	56⅝
700	Am Wool	19½	19	19½	19½
14000	Am Wool pf	45⅞	45	45⅞	45⅞
3500	Anacon nwi	116½	116⅛	116½	116¼
9700	Anaconda	139	138	138⅝	138⅛
700	Arch Dan	37	36⅞	37	37½
10	Arch Dan pf	114½	114½	114½	..
2400	Anacond rts	25	24⅝	24¾	24⅜
100	Arm Ill A	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	13½
700	Arm Ill B	7⅛	7	7	7⅛
100	Arm Ill pf	78	78	78	77¼
800	Andes Cop	52	52	52	52
200	Art Metals	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	28
1100	Asso DG	53¾	53	53	54¼
600	Atchison	198¾	198⅝	198¾	198
1800	Atl G&WI	55¾	54½	55½	54⅝
11000	Atl Refin	60⅞	60	60½	60⅜
9400	Atl R rts	6⅞	6½	6⅝	6⅝
200	Atlas Powd	96¾	96¾	96¾	95½
100	Atlas Tack	13½	13½	13½	..
60	Austin N	90	90	90	..
500	Auto Soles	31½	31⅛	31⅛	31⅞
100	Auto Sale pf	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	..
400	Auto Strop A	46	45¾	46	..
200	Baldwin	250	249½	250	..
2200	Balt & Ohio	121½	121	121½	121½
30	Bamber pf	109¾	108½	108½	108¾
200	Bangor & A	65¾	65½	65¾	66
10	Bangor pf	106¾	106¾	106¾	107
200	Barker Bros	29¾	29	29¾	..
2800	Barnsdall A	44⅞	44¼	44½	44½
1200	Beacon Oil	23¼	23	23	22¼
700	Beechnut	94	93	93	93
200	Belding H	16	16	16	16
100	Beld NP ppf	81	81	81	..
700	Best & Co	84¾	84¼	84¾	84
41100	Beth Steel	117⅜	115¼	117¼	115½
300	Beth Stl pf	119⅝	118½	119¾	118¾
200	Bloom'dale	55	55	55	54
110	Blum'thl pf	105½	105½	105½	105½
2400	Bohn A&Br	122¾	120¼	122	119½
500	Booth Fish	7½	7	7½	7⅜
100	Booth F 1pf	51¾	51¾	51¾	51½
1800	Borden	188	186	188	186½
100	Boston & Me	85	85	85	85
2700	Briggs	44	43½	43½	43⅝
5400	Borg Warn	127	124	125¾	121½
1400	Brockway	56⅞	55⅝	56½	57
1600	Tr Man Tr	65⅝	65¼	65¼	65
200	Br Un Gas	176	175¾	176	176
100	Bruns Balke	46¼	46¼	46¼	46¼
600	Bruns Term	28½	28	28	28½
200	Bucy cv pf	44⅜	44⅜	44⅜	44⅜
20	Bush T deb	107	104½	104½	104½
400	Butte Cop	7¼	7¼	7½	7¾
100	Butte & Sup	8½	8½	8½	8½
100	Butterick	32	32	32	32¼
200	Byers	160¼	160	160¼	159¼
200	Cal Pack	74¾	74¼	74¾	74¾
200	Callahan	2¾	2¾	2¾	2⅝
200	Cal & Ariz	125	125	125	128
100	Cal & Hecla	46	46	46	46¾
100	Cannon Mills	38	38	38	38
1100	Canada Dry	86¾	85¼	86¾	86⅞
1200	Can Pac	36¼	35¼	36¼	35
30	CaroC&O sta	98¼	98	98¼	98½
200	Cv Dbbs ppf	100	99	99	..
900	Cen Alloy	47	46⅝	47	47⅝
1400	Celotex	64	63½	64	63⅞
100	Cen Aguirre	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	..
700	Cerro de P	98⅞	98½	98⅞	98⅞
100	Cert-Teed	22¾	22¾	22¾	22⅞
5000	Ches Corp	89¾	88½	89¾	88⅞
300	Ches & Ohio	225	225	225	225½
100	Chi&Alton	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	..
100	Chi&Alt pf	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	18¾
100	Chi Gt West	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝
800	Chi Gt W pf	51⅞	51⅛	51⅞	51⅞
400	ChiM&SP	32¼	32⅛	32¼	32¼
400	ChiM&SP pf	53½	53⅛	53⅛	53⅝
200	Chi&NW	83⅜	83⅛	83¼	83⅝
100	Chi Yel Cab	33	33	33	33
300	Chick Cot O	41½	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛
8900	Childs	58⅜	56⅝	58⅜	56½
13700	Chrysler	[illegible]	92½	93	93⅞
400	City Stor	21¼	21	21	21
200	Cluett Pbdy	61⅜	61	61	61½
2700	Collins & A	64⅞	63	64¾	62
1600	Colo F&I	68¼	67⅜	67⅞	67½
10	Colo So 2pf	70	70	70	..
1200	Col Gas new	58⅜	56½	56½	58
200	Col Gas pf	104½	104⅜	104½	..
4000	Col Carbon	140⅞	137	139⅝	136½
8200	Col Graph	71	69⅞	70	70⅝
3000	Com Cred	50	48¾	50	49
10	Com Cr 1 pf	98½	98½	98½	..
900	Com Sol	311	310	310	309¾
200	Comwlth Pw	134	133⅞	133⅞	133
1500	Congoleum	25	25	25	25¼
1200	Con Film pf	26⅞	26½	26¾	26½
3600	Con Gas	106⅞	105½	105⅝	106⅜
800	Con Gas pf	99½	99¼	99¼	99¼
1100	Con Textile	3½	3½	3½	3⅝
1700	Container A	15	14⅜	14⅞	15⅝
2300	Container B	7¾	6	7¾	7⅞
1700	Cont Bak A	73⅜	72½	73⅜	72¾
1300	Cont Bak B	11⅝	11⅜	11⅜	11½
200	Cont Bak pf	95	94½	94½	95
1100	Cont Can	76	75⅝	75¾	76
1200	Cont Motors	20	19¾	20	20
900	Crex Carpet	31¾	26⅞	27	33
3700	Corn Prd	92¼	91	91⅜	92
600	Coty	61⅜	60½	60¾	61⅛
34500	Crosley Rad	111	109	110½	109¾
200	Crucible	90¾	90½	90½	90½
30	Cub Am S pf	64¾	63¾	64¾	63⅝
100	Cudahy	55	55	55	54⅞
200	Curtis Pub	118½	118¼	118¼	..
600	Curtiss	150	148⅛	148⅛	148⅝
300	Curtis P pf	117	117	117	..
700	Cuyamel Fr	80	79½	80	79
1800	Davison	57⅞	56⅝	56¾	57
50	Deere pf	122½	121½	122½	..
200	Del & Hud	188¼	187	187	187¼
200	Det Edison	251¼	251¼	251¼	251¼
140	Diamond M	142	142	142	142
400	Dome Mines	9⅞	9¼	9⅞	9¾
100	Dunlap S	24	24	24	24⅜
800	Dupont	179⅛	179	179	179
300	Dupont deb	117¼	117¼	117¼	117¼
100	Duquesne pf	100	100	100	..
500	Eaton Axle	66⅝	66¼	66¼	66⅝
100	Eitingon	32⅞	32⅞	32⅞	..
800	Elec Auto L	147¼	145⅛	147¼	146½
200	Elec Boat	14⅞	14¾	14¾	15
1100	Elec P&L	63½	62⅞	63⅛	63⅜
100	Elec P&L pf	107	107	107	106¾
100	Elec Sto Bat	82¼	82¼	82¼	82⅞
30	Elk Horn pf	127	127	127	..
100	Emer-Br A	12½	12½	12½	..
200	End John	72½	72½	72½	72⅛
200	End John pf	123½	123½	123½	123¼
100	Eng P S	49⅛	49⅛	49⅛	49¾
2400	Erie	71⅜	70¾	71⅛	70⅜
200	Erie 1 pf	60	60	60	60
100	Ex Buffet	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	..
7200	EvansAuto L	65	63⅜	64⅜	63¾
10	Fairb M pf	108½	108½	108½	..
200	Fed Motor T	17½	17½	17½	17½
300	Fidelity Ins	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛	96
30	FirstNP1pf	114½	114½	114½	114½
400	First Nat St	67¾	67¼	67¼	66⅜
1300	Fisk Rubber	11½	11¼	11¼	11¼
1300	Fleischm'nn	72⅜	72	72⅜	72
200	Florsheim	49	49	49	49
4400	Foundation	66⅞	64⅜	65¼	63
2600	Fox A	90¼	89⅜	89⅜	89⅞
1300	Follarsbee	67	66	67	65⅜
1100	Freeport Tx	45¼	45	45	45¼
400	Gardner M	13	13	13	13⅛
200	GenAmTk	90	90	90	90
200	Gen Asphalt	76	75⅜	76	75¾
100	GenCableA	100	100	100	100
1700	Gen Elec	241	239¼	241	240
100	GenElecSp	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
100	GenG&E rts	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
10	GenGE7A	110	110	110	109
50	GenG&ESA	128½	128	128	129
700	Gen Mills	75¼	74⅝	75	75¼
18400	Gen Motors	85⅛	84¼	84½	84⅞
100	GenMot7%	124¾	124¾	124¾	124¾
600	Gen O Ad ct	36¾	36½	36¾	36¾
500	Gen Ry Sig	103⅞	103	103	103⅛
400	Gen Refrac	71	70⅜	70⅜	71⅛
200	Gillette	112	112	112	111½
100	Gimbel Br	39¾	39¾	39¾	..
800	Glidden rts	2⅜	2¼	2¼	2⅜
1700	Glidden	47⅞	47⅛	47¼	47½
2500	Gobel	46½	45⅞	46⅛	46½
2600	Gold Dust	65¾	65⅛	65¼	65
17100	Goodrich rts	1	¾	⅞	1
5000	Goodrich	85½	84½	84⅞	85⅜
7200	Goodyear	131¾	129½	131¾	130⅝
100	Goodyr 1pf	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞	104
20	Goth ex-war	100	100	100	100
23800	Graham-P	35⅞	33	33¼	36¼
100	Grah-P pf ct	34	34	34	35
1300	Granby	84	83⅛	83⅛	84
100	Grand Stores	86	86	86	87¼
400	Grand Union	26½	26	26⅜	26⅞
600	Grt Nor Ore	30⅜	30¼	30⅛	30½
1000	Grt W Sug	38	37½	38	37½
50	Grt WSu pf	113½	113½	113½	..
400	Greene-Can	158	157½	157½	157½
700	Grant	121	120¼	121	118⅞
100	Guan Sug	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	..
100	Gulf Mobile	45½	45½	45½	..
100	Gulf Steel	65⅛	65⅛	65⅛	65
200	Hayes B	51⅝	51½	51⅝	51⅞
30	Hanna 1 pf	94	94	94	94
100	Hartman A	88⅜	88⅜	88⅜	..
400	Hartman B	26⅞	26	26	26½
100	Havana El	11½	11½	11½	11
800	Hershey Ch	82	80	82	80
400	Hershey pf	90	89½	90	89
1300	Hollander	17½	16¾	17½	17½
6400	Houston Oil	104	101¼	102½	102⅜
600	Howe So	70	69½	69½	70½
300	Hollard F	41¾	41⅜	41¾	41⅝
5000	Hudson Mot	89½	88⅛	88⅜	88½
500	Hahn pf	100⅜	99⅜	99¾	100½
17100	Hupp Mot	56	52	53⅝	55⅝
5800	Hahn	42¾	41⅞	42	42¼
12200	Ind Oil & G	38¼	37⅜	38¼	37½
3900	Indian Refin	48	47⅛	47⅝	47¼
3000	Indian Re ct	45½	44⅞	45¼	44½
100	Ingersoll R	137⅞	137⅞	137⅞	137
700	Inland St	92	92	92	92¾
2100	Int D St	76⅞	74½	75	76
1100	Inspiration	48⅜	48½	48⅝	49¼
800	Interboro R	32½	31⅜	32½	32
400	Intercon Rub	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	9¼
200	Int Agri	14	14	14	14
600	Int Business	167¼	167	167¼	165⅞
5500	Int Comb	72⅛	72	72⅛	73
400	Int P pf n	87¼	87⅛	87⅛	87¼
2300	Int Harv	107⅛	106½	107	108
100	Int Harv pf	141¼	141¼	141¼	141¼
200	Int P&Ink	53	52⅝	52⅝	52⅞
1600	Int Match pf	84½	83¾	84	83
700	Int M Mar	6½	6¼	6¼	6½
2300	Int MMar pf	48⅛	48¼	48½	48
800	Int P&P A	30¼	30⅛	30⅛	30⅜
5200	Int Nickel	47⅞	47½	47⅞	47½
3000	Int Tel & T	264¾	259¾	262	258½
100	Intertype	32½	32½	32½	33⅛
500	Int P&P C	13⅞	13¾	13¾	13¾
50	Int P I6%n	99	99	99	..
4800	Johns Man	181⅝	179½	181	181
100	Jordan rts	⅛	⅛	¼	¼
30	Jones & Lpf	121½	121½	121½	121½
200	Jordan Mot	9¾	9¾	9¾	9⅝
1500	Kan City So	85	84¾	85	..
5200	Kayser	89½	88½	89¼	89
10	Kendall	89½	89½	89½	..
100	Keith Albee	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	31
500	KeithAlb pf	108¼	107⅞	107⅞	103
2100	Kelly Spring	16⅝	16	16⅛	16¾
400	Kelsey Wh	50¼	49	50¼	49
40	Kelsey W pf	109½	108	108	-09½
31300	Kelvinator	16	14¾	16	14⅞
200	Kraft C pf	95	95	95	..
8700	Kennecott	84⅝	84⅛	84⅜	84
1100	Kinney	68⅝	68	68⅝	68¼
2300	Kolster	39¾	39¼	39⅛	39⅝
700	Kraft Chees	34¾	34½	34½	34
1800	Kresge	51⅞	50	50	51
6200	Kroger	94⅝	93⅝	94	93½
2400	Kreuger	37⅞	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝
100	Leh V C pf	35½	35½	35½	..
400	Lee Rubber	18¾	18½	18½	18⅞
100	Lim Loco	52	52	52	52⅝
800	Liquid Car	81⅞	80⅞	81	81¾
2000	Loew's Inc	63⅞	63⅛	63½	63⅜
600	Loft Inc	10⅛	10	10⅛	9⅞
200	Long Bell A	28	28	28	28
200	Loose-W	67½	67¼	67¼	68⅜
400	Lou Oil Ref	15⅛	15	15⅛	14⅞
100	Louis & N	141¼	141¼	141¼	140
900	Ludlum Stl	79⅞	78⅛	79⅛	80⅜
800	McCall	79	78⅛	78⅛	79
200	McKeesport	66⅜	66⅛	66⅜	..
800	Mack Tr	103	101¾	103	102⅞
100	Madison Sq	19½	19½	19½	19¼
400	Magma Cop	69⅞	69⅛	69⅛	70
2200	Mallinson	31⅞	30⅝	30⅞	32⅛
10	Manati Sug	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝	..
100	Manati pf	38½	38½	38½	38¼
1000	Man Elv mg	34⅝	33⅝	34⅝	34¼
100	Man Shirt	29½	29½	29½	29½
100	MktStRy	3	3	3	..
4700	Marland Oil	42⅜	41½	41¾	41½
300	Marlin Rock	72	71½	72	71⅝
600	Mart-Parry	12⅞	12⅜	12⅜	13
5100	Marmon	89¼	86	86	89
20	Math Alk pf	123¼	123¼	123¼	..
200	May Dpt St	84	84	84	83
100	Maytag	22¼	22¼	22½	23
500	May pf ww	41½	41½	41½	41½
3800	Mex Seabd	50	49⅛	49⅝	50
500	Miami Cop	44⅜	44⅜	44⅜	45
500	Midland pf	258	252½	258	..
8500	Mid Cont	36⅜	36⅛	36⅜	36¼
500	Mid States	4½	4¼	4¼	4½
600	Miller Rub	25	23⅜	23⅜	24⅝
100	Min & StL	2½	2½	2½	2⅝
600	Mo K&T	46½	46	46⅜	47
100	Mo KT pf	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	103⅝
3300	Mo Pac rts	¾	¾	¾	¾
1000	Mo Pac	81	79¾	81	80½
700	Mo Pac pf	133	132⅜	132⅞	133
200	Mohawk	71	70½	70½	71⅞
45800	Mont Ward	125	121	124½	121
600	Mother Lode	4	4	4	4
400	Motion Pic	39	39	39	40
200	Motometer A	19¼	19	19¼	18½
100	Motor Prod	128	128	128	..
4900	Mot Wheel	45⅛	43⅞	44⅞	43⅞
100	Mullins Bdy	61⅝	61⅝	61⅝	64
300	Murry Body	72	71½	71⅞	71⅛
50	Nash & Cha	191	190⅝	190⅝	193½
1800	Nash Mot	100⅜	99½	99½	100
2400	Nat Acme	32¼	31½	31½	32½
500	Nat Bellas H	54½	54⅜	54⅜	54½
800	Nat Bis	183¾	180⅞	183¾	181
400	Nat Bisc pf	143	143	143	143
1600	Nat Cash R	126½	125⅝	125⅝	126¼
1900	Nat Dairy	130⅜	130	130⅜	130
300	Nat Dpt Sto	33¼	33	33¼	33¼
2400	Nat Distil	49⅝	49	49	49
200	Nat Lead	146	146	146	146¼
10	Nat Lead pf	140	140	140	140⅜
3900	Nat Pw&Lt	51⅜	50⅛	50⅛	50½
400	Nat Radiat	11	10⅜	10⅜	10¾
100	NaRyMx 1pf	5	5	5	..
300	Nat Supply	126	126	126	126
300	Nat Surety	131½	131	131½	..
4700	Nat Tea	79⅜	74¾	79⅜	74⅛
2500	Nev Cons	48⅜	47½	47¾	47½
100	NY Air Br	46	46	46	46⅞
1000	NY Central	182¼	181¼	182	182⅝
300	NY Dock	48½	48	48½	47½
6600	NY NH&H	97⅝	96⅜	97	96¾
200	NY NH 7%	116½	116½	116½	117
1300	NY Ont&W	27⅝	27	27¼	28⅜
200	Newport	46	46	46	..
400	Norf&West	196¼	196¼	196¼	196½
3000	No Am	104¾	103⅝	104¼	104⅛
200	No A Ed pf	101	101	101	101⅜
200	No Pac	102½	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
300	No Pac cts	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	100½
200	Oilwell	23	23	23	23
100	Omnibus	8¾	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜
600	Oppenheim	81¾	81	81	80
80	Orpheum pf	71	71	71	..
300	Otis Elev	320	320	320	320¼
900	Otis Steel	44¾	44¼	44⅜	44⅝
200	Owens Bot	86	86	86	87
700	Pac Gas	55¼	55	55⅛	55¼
200	Pac Oil	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1¼
50	Pac T&T pf	127¼	127¼	127¼	127¼
2200	Packard M	129¾	128½	129	128⅞
1200	Pan-Am Pet	62½	62⅛	62½	62½
23300	Pan-Am B	64¾	64	64½	64⅝
200	Panhandle	13	13	13	13
7600	Paramount	67¼	66¾	67	66⅞
1900	Park Utah	10¼	10⅛	10¼	10⅛
800	Pathe Exch	10⅞	10¾	10⅞	10⅝
200	Pathe Ex A	22¼	22	22	22⅜
1200	Patino M	39	38½	38½	39
300	Peerless Mt	16⅜	16⅛	16⅜	16¼
700	Penick & F	57	56⅛	56⅛	56⅞
100	Penn Dix C	20¾	20¾	20¾	21
100	Penn Dix pf	83	83	83	..
5000	Penn RR	77⅝	76⅝	77¼	76⅞
300	Phil Co 6%	52⅝	52⅝	52⅝	52½
1000	Phil Read	20½	20¼	20¼	21⅛
1050	Philip Jones	60⅞	59⅝	60⅛	60⅜
12000	Phillips Pet	44⅜	42¾	44	42½
1000	Pierce-Ar	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞
400	Pierce Oil	3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
400	Pierce Pet	5	4⅞	5	5
100	Pirelli Co	55	55	55	55
200	Pillsbury	51⅞	51	51	51⅜
50	Pitts Stl pf	98	98	98	98
500	Prairie Pipe	57	56⅞	56⅞	57
1200	Prairie O&G	61¾	60½	61	61¾
800	Pitts WV	131¾	130	131¾	132
7700	Postum C	71¾	71	71⅛	71
500	Press Steel	21⅞	21⅝	21⅞	21⅞
100	Press St pf	79½	79½	79½	80
400	Prod & Ref	23⅛	22	22	23
7100	Pub Serv	82⅞	81⅞	82⅞	81¾
100	Pub Ser 6%	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾
100	Pub Ser 7%	119⅞	119⅞	119⅞	120
200	Pullman	83	83	83	83
28100	Pure Oil	28	27¼	27¾	27
50	Pure Oil pf	113	113	113	114
1900	Purity Bk A	127¼	125⅛	125⅛	124⅞
52900	Radio	102⅜	101	101⅝	100¾
1800	Radio pf B	80	79½	80	80
9100	Radio Keith	31¼	30⅝	31	31⅛
400	Reading	106	105¼	106	105½
800	Real Silk H	75⅜	74½	75¾	75½
2000	Rem Rand	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜	31½
200	Rep Brass A	106½	106½	106½	107⅜
200	Reo Motors	28⅜	28⅝	28⅜	28⅝
600	Rep Grass	53⅛	51½	53¼	53½
2000	Repub Stl	99	98	99	98½
400	Repub St pf	115	115	115	..
100	Reynolds S	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9¾
1900	Richfield Oil	45	44⅞	45	44⅜
2700	Rio Gr Oil	38⅝	38⅜	38⅜	38½
300	Royal Dutch	52⅞	52⅞	52⅞	52¾
15400	Royal Bak	36⅜	35	35⅜	36½
1000	St Joseph	67⅜	67	67⅜	67¼
300	StL&SF	113	113	113	113½
300	StL&SF pf	94	93¾	94	94
100	StL SW	101	101	101	..
1200	Safeway	164	163½	163⅞	166½
400	Savage A	43⅜	43	43	..
100	Seabd AL pf	20	20	20	..
2800	Seagrave	18⅞	17½	17⅞	19⅛
5900	Sears Roe	157	154	157	154
600	Seneca Cop	7	6⅞	7	7
12400	Shattuck	140⅝	135¼	140⅝	134
7400	Shell Union	30⅞	30½	30⅜	30¼
400	Shubert Th	60⅜	60	60½	60⅛
100	Simmons	84¼	84¼	84¼	84⅛
9900	Simms Pet	25¾	25⅛	25⅜	24⅜
24300	Sinclair	40¼	39¾	39¾	39⅜
100	Sinclair pf	109½	109½	109½	..
8100	Skelly Oil	45⅛	44⅛	45	44⅜
800	So Cal Ed	56¼	56¼	56¼	55⅞
300	Co Sal E rts	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
100	So PR Sug	38½	38½	38½	38½
2800	So Pac rts	3	3	3	..
800	So Ry	145½	144¼	145½	143⅛
100	So Ry pf	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛
40	So Ry M&O	123½	123½	123½	123
100	Spaulding	52	52	52	52
300	Spicer Co	55¼	55¼	55¼	55
600	Spang Ch	43½	43	43½	..
1000	Sta Gas	86¾	86	86¼	86⅛
100	Sta Mill	113¾	113¾	113¾	115
800	Spiegel M	106¾	106	106	107
7600	Sta Oil Cal	79¼	78½	79	78½
12300	Sta Oil NJ	60¼	59⅝	60	59¾
4000	Sparks W	194¾	181	194¾	180
7900	Sta Oil NY	43⅞	43⅝	43⅝	43⅞
50	Sta Pl Gl pf	19½	18⅞	19½	18⅞
2500	St-War-N	69½	69	69	69⅞
1200	Studebaker	82½	81⅝	82½	82⅞
700	Stanley	38	37¾	38	37½
200	Sun Oil pf	103¼	103¼	103¼	..
5900	Super Oil	9⅝	9¼	9½	9½
2900	Super Steel	58⅝	56	58⅛	54
1200	Super S rts	2⅞	2½	2⅞	..
11100	Tenn Cop	18⅞	17½	18¼	17⅜
2200	Tex Corp	68½	66½	67⅜	66
11300	Tex Gulf S	83⅜	82¾	83¼	83½
2600	Tex&P Coal	21¼	20½	21	20¾
3800	Tex&Pac LT	18⅜	17⅞	18⅜	17⅝
200	Thatch cv pf	43	43	43	..
700	The Fair	39	38½	38¾	38½
100	Third Ave	19¾	19¾	19¾	19½
100	Tidewater	35½	35½	35½	35½
100	Tidewatr pf	94	94	94	..
3000	Tidewat As	20⅞	20½	20¾	20⅝
400	Tidewat A pf	89	88¼	89	88⅜
900	Timken	82⅜	81¾	82	82⅜
3200	Trans Oil	11⅛	11	11	11
1200	Trico	46½	45¾	46⅛	46¾
1000	Truax	23	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝
500	Underwood	116¼	115½	116	116
2900	Un Carbon	225⅜	223¼	225⅝	223⅞
700	Un Oil Cal	52½	52½	52½	52½
800	Un Pacific	215½	215	215	214
41500	Uni Air&T	108⅜	104	108¼	102¾
1000	Uni Air&T pf	79½	77½	79½	77⅞
1100	Uni Biscuit	49	47¾	49	46½
1500	Uni Elec C	45¼	43⅞	43⅞	45½
100	Uni Fruit	132½	132½	132½	..
600	Uni Paperbd	21	20⅞	20⅞	21
900	US CIPipe	43½	43	43	43¼
6800	US Dist	18¼	17½	17⅞	17⅞
400	US Dist pf	84	82⅞	84	82⅛
100	US Express	7	7	7	7¼
100	US Hoffman	37½	35½	35½	38⅞
3600	US Ind Alco	158¾	157¾	158⅛	156⅛
700	US Leather	25½	25½	25½	25⅝
2800	US Realty	95⅞	95	95¼	95⅝
1400	US Rubber	54	53⅝	53⅝	53⅞
500	US Rub 1 pf	81¾	81¼	81¾	81¼
400	US Smelt	59	58¾	58¾	59½
16900	US Steel	186⅛	185⅜	186	185¼
19500	US Stl rts	6⅛	6	6⅛	6
900	Univ Pipe	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	15⅛
1500	Util P&Lt A	43¾	43	43¼	43¼
900	Vanadium	96	95	96	96
1000	Van Raalte	33½	32⅞	33½	32
200	Victor pr pf	113¼	113¼	113¼	113¼
100	Va-C Chem	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	17
300	Va-C Ch 6%	52⅞	52⅞	52⅞	53¼
100	Va-C Ch 7%	89	89	89	89
400	Wabash	63½	63	63½	63
100	Wab pf A	92	92	92	..
4900	Waldorf	26	25¾	26	25¾
400	Walworth	41⅜	40¼	40¾	40¼
400	Ward Bk B	11¾	11¾	11¾	11½
200	Ward Bk pf	75½	75½	75½	75
40500	Warner Bros	117¼	111	117¼	111
2500	WarnerP pf	51½	50	51½	49½
1900	WarnerQuin	34⅜	34	34⅜	34¼
19200	Warner rts	½	⅜	½	½
300	Warren Br	148	147¾	148	146
200	Wesson O	38½	38½	38½	..
100	Wesson O pf	64	64	64	64
60	W Pen El pf	99	98	98	99
20	W Pen E 7%	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛	109¾
20	W Pen P 6%	108	108	108	..
10	W Pen P 7%	115	115	115	115¾
400	Wn Dairy B	27⅝	27¼	27⅝	27¼
1100	Wn Md	43⅜	42⅞	42⅞	42⅝
1400	Wn Union	193	190	190	193
800	Westg A B	49⅜	48⅞	48⅞	49
2900	Westg Elec	148⅞	147⅝	148⅝	148
500	Weston In	39⅛	39	39	39⅞
1100	White Eagle	36½	36¼	36½	36½
400	White Mot	47½	47	47	47⅞
300	Wilcox O&G	23½	23	23	23
800	Whi Sew M	26	25¼	25⅞	25½
400	Wilcox R B	40⅝	40	40	40¾
1500	Willys-Over	25⅞	25½	25¾	25⅜
100	Willys-O pf	97¾	97¾	97¾	..
200	Wilson	19	19	19	20½
4900	Woolworth	224⅝	222⅝	224⅝	222¼
10200	Wolworth n	91¼	90⅝	91¼	90⅝
1200	Wor Pump	51	49	51	48⅞
100	Wor Pmp A	82¼	82¼	82¼	..
700	Wor Pmp B	70	68	70	71
500	Wright Aer	247	245	245	247
300	Yale & T	71	70	70	71½
11600	Yel Truck	47⅞	46⅞	47½	48
4900	Young S&W	66	65	65⅝	65
300	Youngst'n	128⅞	128⅜	128⅜	129⅜

Markets at a Glance

By the A. P.

NEW YORK

Stocks: Irregular; American Telephone and Bethlehem Steel at new highs.

Bonds: Irregular; German governments soft.

Curb: Irregular; utilities buoyant.

Foreign exchanges: Steady; Spanish peseta drop to new 1929 low.

Cotton: Declined; continued favorable weather.

Sugar: Easy; liquidation.

CHICAGO

Wheat: Lower; fine weather southwest.

Corn: Easy; poor export demand.

Cattle: Irregular.

Hogs: Steady to higher.

Market Averages

By the Associated Press

STOCKS

	20 Industrials	20 R'roads	20 Utilities
Today	217.4	131.2	210.4
Previous day	216.9	131.2	210.8
Week ago	217.0	130.9	206.8
Year ago	162.4	123.7	147.7
High, 1929	223.5	141.2	222.9
Low, 1929	201.8	128.6	193.1

Total sales, 1,292,310 shares.

BONDS

	Saturday	Friday
Ten first-grade rails	93.21	93.32
Ten secondary rails	95.83	95.70
Ten public utilities	94.82	94.77
Ten industrials	99.76	99.81
Combined averages	95.91	95.90
Combined month ago	95.45	——
Combined year ago	99.49	——

Total bond sales (par value) $4,973,000.

BOSTON STOCKS

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Last Apr.20	Last Apr.19
60	Aero Und	40	40	40	39½
40	Am Found	94	93½	94	94
50	Am Pneu	3½	3½	3½	3¼
300	Am T&T	228	225⅛	228	222¾
140	Am Woolen	19⅝	19⅛	19⅝	..
150	Andes Pet	1⅛	.99	1⅛	.95
40	Amoskeag	17½	17¼	17½	18
50	Anaconda	138½	138½	138½	140⅜
50	Anaconda wi	116	116	116	117⅞
50	Arcadian	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
250	Ariz Com	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3¾
60	Airw Corp	19	19	19	19⅛
200	Av S N E	20	19¼	19½	19
80	Big Hart	106¼	105¼	106	105¼
20	Bos El	83	82	83	82
20	Bos El 1 pf	114	114	114	113½
5	Bos El 2 pf	102½	102	102	101⅛
30	Bos & Alb	180	180	180	176
40	B&M pr pf	106	106	106	106½
40	Brown pf	93½	93¼	93½	93
20	Cal & Hec	46⅜	46⅛	46⅛	46⅝
40	Cur Fly S	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	24⅜
90	Con Gas	29	29	29	..
50	Cop Range	26	25	25	26
600	Cr C Inter	16⅜	16	16½	16⅜
20	Cred Alli	40½	40½	40½	40
400	El Shre pf	100	100	100	100
300	East SS	104½	103½	104½	104
90	East SS pf	46½	46½	46½	46
350	E Butte	4⅛	4	4	4
70	E Util	17	17	17	..
60	E Mass pf	63	63	63	63
70	Gen Asso	39⅞	39¼	39¼	39¼
27	Edison Elec	304	303	304	303
20	Eng Pub	49¼	49	49¼	49⅞
100	El Sh Corp	33¾	33	33¾	..
40	First Nat S	68	68	68	66½
200	Franklin	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3½
70	Gen Alloy	16¼	16¼	16¼	..
40	Gen Elec	240¼	240	240	241½
5	Georg pf	16	16	16	16
800	Globe Und	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞
20	Hathaway B	32¼	32¼	32¼	31
8	Int Hydro	45¼	45¼	45¼	44¼
30	Isle Royale	25⅞	25½	25½	25½
770	Insur Sh	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞
40	Keweenah	5½	5½	5½	5½
60	Kr & Toll	38⅛	38	38	37½
60	LakeCopper	1½	1½	1½	1½
90	Loew's Thea	12	11½	12	..
2000	Mass Gas	165	165	165	165½
50	Mass Gas pf	76¼	76¼	76¼	79
190	Mass Util	12	12	12	12
40	Miami	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝
240	Mergenthal	108	107	107	..
260	Mohawk	57	56½	57	56½
30	Nash	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	100⅛
20	Nat Leather	3	3	3	..
100	NE Equt pf	100	100	100	..
20	NE Pub s	96½	96½	96½	..
120	NE Tel	147	145	147	145
300	NY NH&H	97⅜	96⅝	97⅛	96
30	N A Avia	16¾	16½	16¾	16¾
1600	No Butte	6⅞	6⅜	6⅜	6⅞
30	No Texas pf	27½	27½	27½	27⅝
60	Old Domin	14¼	14¼	14¼	14½
200	Penn R R	77¼	77	77	76¼
20	Plant Co	18½	18½	18½	18½
100	Pocahontas	16	16	16	..
400	Roose Field	16	16	16	..
800	Quincy Min	42¼	41½	41¾	41¾
400	Rel Man	31	30	30¾	29½
130	Reece But	17½	17¼	17½	17½
20	St Mary Ld	36½	36⅛	36½	..
800	Shawmut	25	24½	24½	24⅝
200	So Sur	40½	40½	40½	40⅝
76	St Law	66	66	66	65
20	Swift Inter	33	33	33	..
2760	Tower Mfg	13¼	12½	12½	12½
80	Uni Fruit	132¾	132⅜	132⅜	132¾
370	Uni Shoe	73½	72⅜	73¼	72¾
40	Uni Shoe pf	31	31	31	..
30	US Smelt pf	53	53	53	..
200	US & Brit	41	41	41	41
20	Util Eq	100½	100	100½	100½
	BONDS				
$100	Amoskeag 6s	88¼	87	88¼	..
10	E Mass 5s	62¼	62¼	62¼	62
20	Miss Riv 5s	98½	98½	98½	..
20	PC Poc 7s	115	115	115	112
10	Swift 5s	101¼	101¼	101¼	101½

REMOVE THE TAX ON STOCK PROFITS, SAYS NEW YORK BANK HEAD

NEW YORK—The immediate removal of the income tax on capital gains resulting from the sale of securities as a means of solving the present credit problem, is the suggestion made by Charles E. Mitchell, chairman of the board of the National City Bank and a director of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. He said that the liquidation which would follow a repeal of the tax would wipe out the present artificiality in stock prices and lead to a more settled market.

"The tax," he says, "has created artificiality in the security market, in the credit structure, and in interest rates. It has introduced scarcity values in stocks that have spelled high prices, and it has created an enormous increase in the loan accounts."

Mr. Mitchell's views as made public in a bulletin of the National City Bank says further that "many stocks have increased in value in no small part because holders are unwilling to sell and pay the tax liabilities incurred, even though prices may have gone to excessive levels. Holders of stocks on which there are large profits do not sell these stocks to provide funds for the purchase of other securities which they believe intrinsically undervalued, and consequently borrow from banks or brokers to buy new stock. In this way, the Government, through the tax law, is contributing to the gradual building up of frozen credit."

"There can be no escape from business being hurt anyway by any of the methods previously suggested for correcting the credit situation."

ENGLISH CHINAWARE MERGER UNDER WAY

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The Monitor is authoritatively advised that a plan for the amalgamation of nearly 50 firms in the English chinaware industry, involving about £3,000,000 capital and 50,000 work people, has reached an advanced stage. The merger will affect the Longton district of Stoke-on-Trent, the center of "bone-ware" pottery.

Translucent pottery is on the tariff of protected industries. The severe unemployment recently prevalent was due to the importation of felspar china from Czechoslovakia and the competition of cheaper china from the factories of Europe. One London show room will replace 30 or 40 independent ones. There will be considerable economy by the reduction of a number of commercial travelers, the purchase of raw material and elimination of obsolete manufacturing methods.

ELECTRIC HOUSEHOLD UTILITIES

LONDON (AP)—Edward N. Hurley Jr., president of the Electric Household Utilities Company of Chicago, announced today completion of the merger of his English operating company with the recently consolidated British Thompson-Houston Company, Ltd., and the Edison-Swan Electric Company, Ltd. Mr. Hurley said this new affiliation greatly increased the volume of their electrical products in Britain.

COTTON SPINNING ACTIVITY

WASHINGTON—Based on activity of 8.88 hours a day, the average number of cotton spindles operated during March was 38,591,460, or at 109.3 per cent of capacity on a single-shift basis, Census Bureau reports. This percentage compares with 110.7 per cent in February and 96.8 per cent for March, 1928. Average number of active spindle hours per spindle in place for the month was 252.

BUYS COCONUT BUSINESS

Spencer, Kellogg & Sons, Inc., makers and distributors of vegetable oils, has bought the edible coconut business of Colgate, Palmolive Peet Company.

PLACES BIG CAB ORDER

Yellow Cab of Chicago has placed an initial cash order for 1000 taxis with Checker Cab Manufacturing Corporation.

ERIE INCOME JUMPS

Net operating income of the Erie system for the first quarter was $4,987,782, compared with $2,978,847 a year ago.

NEW YORK COTTON

(Reported by H. Hentz & Co., New York and Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale	Prev. Close
May	20.11	20.11	19.90	19.91	20.16
July	19.42	19.42	19.23	19.25	19.49
Oct. (old)	19.48	19.50	19.29	19.29	19.60
Oct. (new)	19.47	19.48	19.25	19.25	19.54
Dec.	19.56	19.59	19.36	19.38	19.65
Jan.	19.50	19.53	19.31	19.31	19.59
Mar.	19.60	19.67	19.45	19.47	19.73

Spots 20.05, down 25 points.

New Orleans Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
May	19.38	19.38	19.10	19.10	19.42
July	19.43	19.44	19.14	19.14	19.47
Oct.	19.38	19.39	19.12	19.12	19.43
Dec.	19.43	19.43	19.17	19.17	19.47

Chicago Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
May	19.45	19.45	19.01	19.01	19.50
July	19.50	19.50	19.09	19.15	19.56
Oct.	19.40	19.43	19.07	19.17	19.51
Dec.	19.51	19.51	19.05	19.17	19.59

Liverpool Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
May	10.38	10.38	10.36	10.37	10.46
July	10.35	10.36	10.32	10.33	10.44
Oct	10.38	10.29	10.25	10.25	10.36
Dec	10.25	10.25	10.23	10.23	10.34
Jan	10.25	10.26	10.22	10.23	10.34
Mar	10.28	10.28	10.26	10.26	10.37

Spots 10.60, down 9 points. Tone at close quiet. Sales (British), 3000; (American), 1700.

CHICAGO BOARD

	Open	High	Low	Close
Wheat				
May	1.16⅝	1.17⅛	1.15¼	1.15¾
July	1.20¾	1.21⅛	1.19¼	1.19½
Sept	1.23⅝	1.23¾	1.22⅛	1.22⅝
Corn				
May	.91⅞	.92¼	.90¾	.91
July	.95⅜	.95⅞	.94¼	.94⅜
Sept	.96½	.97	.95⅝	.95½
Oats				
May	.48¼	.48⅜	.47⅝	.47¾
July	.46	.46	.45¾	.45⅝
Sept	.44	.44	.43½	.43½
Lard				
May	11.75	11.77	11.75	11.75
July	12.15	12.15	12.10	12.10
Sept	12.45	12.47	12.45	12.47

OKLAHOMA GAS PROFIT

Oklahoma Gas & Electric Company reports for the year ended Dec. 31, 1928, profit of $4,478,875 after interest and taxes, etc., but before depreciation, amortization, etc., compared with profit of $3,535,687 in 1927. The company has outstanding 185,710 shares (par $100) of 7 per cent preferred and 100,000 shares (par $100) of common.

LAKE SUPERIOR ORE DATA

Consumption of Lake Superior iron ore in March was 5,465,015 tons, compared with 4,818,811 in February and 4,808,075 in March of last year. Ore on hand at Lake Erie docks and furnaces on April 1 amounted to 20,005,417 tons, compared with 24,258,754 a year ago.

NEW YORK CURB

By the Associated Press

INDUSTRIALS

Sales (in hundreds)	Stock	High	Low	Last
1	Aero Sup A	42	42	42
2	Aero Underwriters	40	40	40
1	Alex Industries	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝
13	Allied Packers	.70	.60	.60
1	Aluminum Co Am	186¾	186¾	186¾
2	American Beverage	15	15	15
3	Am Brt Cont	17	17	17
1	Am Br Bov B	18½	18½	18½
5	Am Cities Util A	39⅝	39⅜	39⅝
3	Am Cities Util B	27⅞	27⅛	27¼
1	Alm Com Alcohol	83⅞	83⅞	83⅞
2	Am Com Pow A	25⅛	25	25⅛
4	Am Com Pow war	8¾	8¾	8¾
2	Am Cont Oilfields	.59	.59	.59
15	Am Cyan B	55¼	53⅜	53⅝
2	Am Dept Stores	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜
12	Am For&Pow war	70⅝	69½	69½
3	Am Gas & El pf	144¾	143	143
†225	Am Light & Trac	227	226	226
3	Am Maracaibo	5	5	5
1	Am Nat Gas	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
19	Am Roll Mills	111⅜	110⅞	111
1	Aero Sup rts	5	5	4¾
1	Aero Sup rts B nw	14	14	14
2	Allied Prod A	70⅞	70¾	70⅞
1	Aero Sup B old	42	42	42
3	Am Clan rts	9¾	9¾	9¾
8	Am Stores	82⅛	81¼	82
58	Am Superpow A	114¾	108	113⅞
18	Am Superpow B	116½	111⅛	116½
1	Anglo-Chil Con Nit	38½	38½	38½
50	Arcturus Rad Tube	49⅝	46	49⅝
3	Argo Oil	3¾	3¾	3¾
56	Arkansas Nat Gas	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
12	Ark Nat Gas pf	8	8	8
10	Arizona Globe	.20	.20	.20
6	Asso Gas & El	55⅞	55⅞	55⅞
1	Asso Rayon	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛
3	Atl Fruit & Sug	.95	.30	.90
2	Atlas Port Cem n	51	51	51
148	Assoc El Ind	13¼	12¼	12⅜
9	Assoc G&El rts	8⅛	8	8
83	Aviation Corp	20	19⅝	19⅞
3	Autom Reg Mach	12	12	12
2	Autom Reg M cv	23¾	23½	23½
9	Aviation Corp Am	65⅞	62	62
†25	Babcock & Wilcox	119½	119½	119½
5	Bendix new	142¼	141	141
2	Benson & Hedges	10	10	10
1	Blauner's	56	56	56
4	Bliss Co	43⅝	43	53⅝
1	Blumenthal (S)	91½	91½	91½
1	Borden Co n	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞
1	Bridgeport Mach	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
1	Brillo Mfg A	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞
2	British Celanese	7	6⅞	6⅞
3	Bklyn C Railroad	8⅜	8⅛	8⅛
5	Buckeye Pipe L	71¾	70⅛	71¾
3	Buff Niag&E Pow	64½	63	63
1	Buff Niag& E P A	51	51	51
2	Bohack	64⅞	64⅞	64⅞
2	Briggs & Strat	34¾	34¾	34¾
8	Bright Star B	14½	13⅞	14½
4	Burma Corp Ltd	4	4	4
1	Butler Bros	29	29	29
8	Camco vtc	8⅝	8⅜	8⅝
8	Camco pf	34⅞	33⅛	34¼
2	Can Marc W'less	8	8	8
3	Carmen Co A	31	30½	31
2	Carman B	29⅛	29	29⅛
1	Carnation Milk	39¾	39¾	39¾
6	Carnegie Metals	17	16⅞	17
1	Celanese Corp n	46½	46½	46½
2	Celanese ptc 1pf	117	116	117
1	Celluloid Co n	40	40	40
3	Central At States	15⅞	14¾	15⅞
8	Cent Pub Serv A	44½	44⅜	44½
2	Cent Pipe	9¼	9⅛	9¼
17	Checker Cab new	76¾	75⅛	75⅛
26	Cities Service	114¾	114⅛	114⅝
26	do new	29⅛	29	29⅛
1	do B pf	9¼	9¼	9¼
2	Comwlth Edison	236⅛	236	236
1	Comwlth Pow pf	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
2	Comstock Tun n	1⅛	1	1⅛
1	Cons Aircraft	30	30	30
11	Cons Cop Min	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜
4	Cons Dairy Pr new	40	39⅝	40
4	Cons Film Ind	23⅞	23½	23⅞
2	Cons G & E Balt	96¾	96¾	96¾
14	Cons Instrument	29	27½	28
11	Cons Laundry Cp	18½	18¼	18¼
11	Cons Royalty	8	7⅞	7⅞
5	Cons Theater	20¼	20¼	20¾
51	Contl Diamond	31½	29	30⅞
15	Cont'l Oil v t c	24⅜	24⅛	24¼
1	Coon Co	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞
†150	Com G&E P pf	102¼	102¼	102¼
28	Corson & R	102	100	102
70	Creole Syndic	9¼	9	9
5	Crown Central	2⅜	2¼	2⅜
1	Cuneo Press	42	42	42
38	Curtiss A E	24½	23⅝	24½
31	Curtiss Flying	24⅛	23⅝	24
†125	Deere & Co	583	577	583
4	De Forest Radio	17⅛	16⅞	16⅞
†10	Dixon Crucible	167	167	167
1	Doehler Die-Cast	34	34	34
1	Dolores Esperanza	1¼	1¼	1¼
†50	Donner Steel pf	103	103	103
158	Douglas Aircraft	36¾	30⅞	34⅞
5	Durant Mot	13½	13	13
†25	Educa Pict pf	83¼	83¼	83¼
41	El Bd & Sh New	79⅜	79	79
18	Electric Invest	97¾	96½	87⅝
2	ElPo&Lt opt war	41½	41½	41½
8	Empire Pow	41⅜	40¾	41
1	El Bond & Sh pf	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
2	Evans Wallo Lead	15	15	15
1	Fairchild Aviation	22½	22½	22½
10	Falcon Lead Min	.35	.35	.35
10	Fandango Ltd	5½	5½	5½
15	Federal Wat "A"	49⅛	49	49
1	Firemen's Fund I	108½	108½	108½
†25	F'stone T&Rubber	261	261	261
2	F'stone Tire 7% pf	109	108½	108½
4	First Nat Copper	63	56	56
35	Fokker Aircraft	37⅝	34⅞	34⅞
5	Ford Motor Ltd	18½	18⅜	18½
5	Forhan Co A	26	25⅞	25⅞
2	F'most Dairy pf	22	22	22
65	Foundation Frgn	19½	17⅜	19¼
8	Fox Theater A	29¼	28½	29¼
4	Franklin Mfg Co	37⅞	37⅜	37⅜
†975	Ford Mo Can B	105	95	100
8	F'most Dairy	15¼	14¾	15¼
66	Freshman Chas	12	10⅜	12
5	Gamewell Co	75	74½	75
41	Gen Bak new	8½	8¼	8¼
1	Gen Bak pf	70¼	70¼	70¼
1	Galena Sig Cod	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
†10	Galena Sig pf n C	75	75	75
1	Garlock Pack	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜
90	Gen El Eng rcts	15⅞	15½	15⅝
14	Gen Ldy Mch nw	27	26	27
1	Gen Pub Ser	37¼	37¼	37¼
4	Gen Ry & Util	18	17¾	18
1	Glen Alden Coal	129	129	129
48	Goldman Sachs T	111¼	109¾	110⅛
4	Gold Seal Elec Co	74	73⅞	73⅞
4	Gold Coin	1⅝	1½	1½
4	Gold Cons	7¾	7⅝	7⅝
1	Golden Cen Min	7¾	7¾	7¾
2	Gorham Mfg vtc	75	74½	74½
4	Gotham Knitbac	13⅞	13¾	13¾
3	Granite City Steel	41	41	41
4	Grisby Grunow	133¼	133	133¼
1	Ground Grippers	36⅞	36⅞	36⅞
28	Gold Seal n	19⅜	19⅛	19¼
1	Gold Seal rts	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
12	Gulf Oil Corp Pa	160	159½	160
2	Hall Print Co n	27	26½	27
14	Haygart Co	70⅞	70⅛	70⅜
1	Hazeltine Corp	49	49	49
5	Hecla Min	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
71	Haygart Co rts	4	3½	3½
1	Horaokla Oil	4¾	4¾	4¾
1	Houston G Gas	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
2	Hudson Bay M&S	18¾	18⅝	18¾
9	Humble Oil & Ref	117¾	116½	117¾
5	Hygrade Food	38	37	38
1	Industrial F ctf	37½	37½	37½
1	Ins Co No Am	79⅛	79⅛	79⅛
2	Insurance Sec	8½	8½	8½
2	Intercon Petrol	2	2	2
7	Internat Petrol	56¼	55¾	56
5	Inter Projector	72	67	71½
1	Inter Shoe	64⅞	64⅞	64⅞
1	Inter Saf Raz B	35	35	35
4	Inter Utilities B	15⅝	15⅜	15¾
135	Inter T&T n	88⅝	87	88½
2	Imp Oil n	29⅝	29¼	29½
1	Iron Cap Copper	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
3	Ital Super-pow	15⅝	15¼	15⅝
2	Johnson Motor	51⅝	51½	51½
4	Jonas Naumbrg pf	47	47	47
1	Kellogg Switch	16¾	16¾	16¾
11	Kirby Pet	2	2	2
5	Klein (H) part pf	19⅞	19½	19¾
5	Kolster Brandes	6½	6¼	6¼
3	Lake Superior	26	24¾	25
3	Lakey Fdy & M	31¼	31	31¼
4	Leh Coal & N	155½	152	155½
7	Lion Oil	36	35	35½
2	Lone Star Gas	69½	69½	69½
3	Louis L&E	9⅞	9½	9½
2	*Magdal Syndic	65	65	65
12	Marconi Int Mar	21⅝	21	21½
4	Marc Wirels Eng	20⅝	20¼	20⅝
1	Margay Oil	25	25	25
2	Marion Stm Shov	29⅞	28¾	28⅜
1	Mason V Mines	1½	1½	1½
1	Mangel Stores	33½	33½	33½
7	Malacca Rubber	9¼	9¼	9¼
4	Mavis Bot Co	7½	7¼	7½
5	Memphis Nat G	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞
1	Merritt Ch & S pf	95	95	95
2	Mesabi Iron	2	2	2
1	Mid W Util 6% pf	117⅜	117⅜	117⅜
2	Mining Co Canada	4½	4½	4½
2	Miss Kan Pipe L	32¼	32¼	32¼
2	Mohawk & H 1 pf	105⅝	105	105
4	Mohawk Min	57⅜	57⅝	57¾
3	Mount Gulf Oil	1¼	1⅛	1⅛
4	Mountain Prod	19½	19½	19½
1	Municip Service	26⅛	26⅞	26⅛
4	National Aviation	71⅞	70½	71⅞
1	National Baking	5	5	5
3	Nat Dairy Prod n	66⅜	66¼	66¼
5	Nat Fam Stores	37⅝	37	37⅝
1	Nat Food Prod A	32⅞	32⅞	32⅞
5	Nat Mfrs & Stores	25⅛	23	23
†50	Nat Pow & Lgt pf	107	107	107
1	Nat Pub Serv B	30	30	30
3	Nat Rub Mach	30½	30⅜	30¾
1	Nat Sug Ref new	40½	40½	40½
1	Nat Thea Sup	12¼	12¼	12¼
4	Nat Trans	24	23¾	24
3	Nehi Corp	24½	24⅜	24½
2	Nelson Corp (H)	24	23⅞	24
2	New Bradford	4½	4½	4½
2	New Cornelia Cop	43¼	43¼	43¼
4	New Mex&Ar ld	7¾	7½	7½
1	Newmont Min	200¼	200¼	200¼
7	Newton Steel new	103	101¼	103
1	N Y Auction A	19¾	19¾	19¾
2	N Y Investors	46	45⅞	46
†25	N Y Tel 6½% pf	112¼	112¼	112¼
42	Nestle Le Mur	28½	28	28
3	Niles Bem Pond	54⅝	54⅜	54⅜
6	Nipissing Mines	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
1	Nome Elec	24	24	24
6	North Am Aviation	16¼	16	16⅛
8	Nor Cent Texas	11¼	11	11¼
30	Noranda rts	.28	.27	.27
20	Nor States Pw A	155½	155¼	155½
†150	Nor States Pw pf	108	107⅞	108
6	Northeast Pw	47⅜	46⅜	47⅜
†20	Ohio Pub S pf A	109	109	109
2	Outboard A	20	20	20
†25	Ohio Brass B	82⅞	82⅞	82⅞
14	Ohio Cop	2½	2¼	2¼
2	Ohio Oil	72½	72½	72½
30	Oliver Farm	53¼	51¼	53
16	Oliver Farm cv pf	66⅞	66⅜	66⅞
2	Oliver F pf A	100⅛	100	100⅛
2	Pacific West Oil	20¼	20¼	20¼
1	Pandem Oil	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
3	Pantepec Oil Ven	8	8	8
3	Paramount Cab	28¼	27½	28¼
†40	Penney A pf	98	98	98
1	Penn Mex Fuel	31	31	31
1	Penn Ohio Edis n	57	57	57
†10	Penn Ohio E6%pf	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞
3	Peoples Lt&Pw A	48	47⅜	48
24	Parmelee Trans	25⅛	24¾	24⅛
9	Petroleum Co	39⅛	29¾	30⅛
16	Phelps Dodge wi	71⅝	71¼	71¼
2	Philippe (L) A	28	27½	28
1	Philippe (L) B	26½	26½	26½
1	Pick Barth Co pf	15	15	15
20	Pitney Bow Post	27⅞	26¼	27⅞
†50	Pitts Lake Erie Ry	145	145	145
1	Potrero Sugar	5½	5½	5½
18	Pitts Screw	28⅞	27⅞	28⅞
6	Premier Gold	1⅛	1¾	1¾
†25	Procter & Gamble	349	349	349
1	Puget Sd Pow pf	99½	99½	99½
6	Rainbow L Prod A	33⅞	33⅛	33⅞
1	Ray Bestos	77½	77½	77½
4	Reiter Foster	5¼	5⅛	5¼
6	*Repetti Candy	4¼	4	4¼
1	Rep Mot Truck ctf	2¾	2¾	2¾
10	Richfield Oil pf	25¼	25¼	25¼
†10	Richman Bros	360	360	360
22	Roch Cent Power	38	36½	38
2	Red Banks	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
10	Roosevelt Field	16¾	16¼	16½
1	Riverside Forge	20	20	20
1	Root Co pf	26½	26½	26½
2	Russiks F A	35	35	35
1	Rubber Plantation	10¼	10¼	10¼
2	Saf T Stat Co	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝
6	St Regis Paper	132	130	132
1	Salt-Creek Cons	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
3	Salt-Creek Prod	28½	28¼	28½
1	Schulte R Estate	25	25	25
5	Sec Gen Am Inv	28¼	27¾	28¼
40	Selected Indust	23	22	22
2	Selected Ind 1pf	94½	94⅜	94½
19	Sentry Saf Control	18	17	18
23	Servel Inc vtcN	19	18¾	18⅞
4	Sharon Steel	40¼	38⅛	40¼
1	Shattuck Denn	29½	20½	20½
9	Sheaffer Pen	52	51½	52
2	Sikorsky Aviation	51⅜	51	51
†20	Singer Mfg	600	600	600
†30	Smith A O	199½	199½	199½
9	Sonatron Tube	35⅜	34⅜	34¾
15	So Am Gold & Pl	2½	2⅜	2⅜
2	South Asbestos	34⅝	33¼	33¼
2	So'east Pow & Lt	76⅜	76⅜	76⅜
2	Sharon Steel rts	1½	1	1
10	So Penn Oil	53⅞	53½	53⅞
1	Southwest Dairies	16	16	16
1	So'west Dair pf	99½	99½	99½
3	Span & Gen Corp	4	4	4
3	Standard Motors	4⅛	4	4⅛
23	Stand Oil Ind	60	59¾	59⅞
1	Stand Oil Kan	19¼	19¼	19¼
1	Stand Oil Ken	40	40	40
1	Stand Oil Neb	48¼	48¼	48¼
2	Stand Oil Ohio	121¼	121	121
1	Starrett Corp	29¼	29¼	29¼
1	Stein Co	30½	30½	30½
4	Stein Co pf	93	92	93
3	Stein Cosmeics	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
3	Sterling Sec ctfs	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜
1	Sterche Bros	28½	28½	28½
25	Taggert Corp	43⅛	45⅞	47⅝
15	Texon Oil & Land	21	20¼	20¼
3	Thermoid Co	30½	30	30
2	Thermoid Co pf	99	98	99
3	Thompson Prod A	55	54½	55
3	Tidal Oso n v	15⅞	15⅛	15¼
1	Timken Det Axle	24½	24½	24½
4	Tishman Realty	57	56⅞	57
8	Transamer Corp	135¾	135½	135
9	Transcont Air Tr	27	26¼	27
9	Trans Lux D P	15⅛	15⅛	15⅜
3	Traveler Air Co	48½	48½	48½
16	Tri Cont Corp	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝
1	Tri Cont Corp pf	104½	104½	104½
1	Triplex Saf Glass	23¼	23¼	23¼
1	Trunz Pork Stores	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛
†20	Tubize Art S B ctf	383½	370½	383½
3	Tung Sol Lamp	25	24	25
1	Tung-Sol Lamp A	32½	32½	32½
2	Uni Carbon vtc	64	63½	64
1	Uni Carbon pf	98	98	98
7	Uni Chem ptc pf	49	48	48⅞
3	Uni El Serv vtc	2¾	2⅜	2⅜
18	United Gas Co	31⅜	31	31¼
76	Unit Gas Imp	184½	178	184½
8	Un Lt&Pow A	35⅞	35¼	35¾
1	Unit Milk Prod	10½	10½	10½

(Continued on Page 12, Column 4)

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WORLD REVIEW OF BUSINESS AND FINANCE

Industry Active in United States—British Employment Gains

Business continues active in the United States. Specifications against steel contracts are keeping producers of that metal busy and, while a seasonal let-up is to be expected, few signs of an impending slack in operations are noted.

New business is not coming in as fast as it was earlier in the year but it is felt that this may be due to the unusually heavy buying then in vogue. The price trend of basic materials for the steel manufacture is mixed.

While business during the first quarter of this year may show itself more active than at any time since 1926, prices also have shown increases. Led by farm products and metals, commodities generally were higher last month than in the previous month.

Severe competition has been predicted, and seems indicated in advertisements of price cuts in the automotive field. It is pointed out that the huge production of automobiles, which this year should pass the 5,000,000 car mark, is evolving a problem of distribution. While the increase in output will be partly absorbed by foreign markets, there will remain a surplus in the United States, it is believed, with resultant keener competition and smaller profits for automobile makers.

Check Payments Lower

Trade volume, as measured by check payments and reported in the weekly summary of the Department of Commerce, showed a decline from the preceding week but was greater than in the corresponding week of last year. Distribution, as reflected in car loadings for the latest reported week, was running ahead of the corresponding period in 1928. Business failures were greater in number than in either the preceding week or the like week a year ago.

Financing by bonds this week amounted to $38,516,500 as compared with $101,367,558 last week and $105,008,000 in the corresponding week of 1928.

Further reductions in unemployment are reported from Great Britain. The coal industry, however, is experiencing some reaction from the recent activity, and prices are easier. Overseas trade for March fell below that of a year ago. Sentiment generally is constructive, and the outlook fairly encouraging.

Trade in Canada has been sectionally affected by severe storms which have resulted in property damage and a hindrance of retail trade in southern Ontario. Farm machinery manufacturers are reported to be exceptionally busy. Output of iron and steel products is being reduced slightly.

Good rainfall has been reported from eastern sections of Australia. Floods, however, have caused some damage. Wool sales have been active at steady prices. Coal and timber disputes continue. Sydney building trades have been affected by labor disputes.

South American Reports

Business reports from South America are mixed. In Argentina, trade continues good, although a little quieter. Agricultural conditions have improved, owing to rains. The Brazilian credit situation is reported to be increasingly serious, and general business is said to be suffering from the curtailment of funds. While the nominal discount rate is 12 per cent, it is said to be next to impossible to raise money even on good collateral.

Peruvian economic conditions continue dull. Attention at present is almost entirely centered on agricultural developments, and the sluggishness of trade is considered seasonal. Reports on the cotton crop are encouraging.

A substantial improvement is noted in business in the Netherlands now that transportation facilities have been reopened. Unemployment, due to severe weather, has resulted in reduced purchasing power and has been, therefore, reflected in a smaller volume of retail trade.

Improvement in coal sales was the outstanding feature of the industrial situation in Belgium in the last month. Prices for metals were steady. Window-glass makers are running plants at capacity.

In Germany it is felt that the low point of the recent depression has been passed, and that there exists a basis for a substantial improvement in business conditions. Gains, however, are expected to be very gradual.

Leading Stock Markets

Trading on the New York Stock Exchange began the week quietly, hesitation being ascribed to a desire on the part of speculators to see what Congress might do in regard to credit. More activity developed later in the week, and the tone of the market reflected increased confidence. Toward the end of the week prices took an irregular course and participation became again rather listless.

The stock market at London likewise marked time early this week, awaiting Winston Churchill's speech on the budget, it was reported. Gilt-edge securities advanced sharply, however. Trading was dull toward the close of the week. The tone was firm in spite of discouraging news from the reparations conference.

The Paris Bourse experienced very light trading at the beginning of this week, with prices depressed. Improvement was noted as the week progressed. News from the reparations conference, however, had an unsettling effect on the Bourse toward the end of the week.

Weakness was evident on the Berlin Boerse Monday. Foreign orders were a factor in an improved trend later in the week but, following the crisis at the reparations conference, stocks at Berlin broke sharply, some leaders losing more than 20 points.

AUSTRALIAN LOAN

NEW YORK—D. M. Dow, the official secretary for Australia, has received cable advice from the Prime Minister's Department, Canberra, Australia, stating that the Treasurer of the Commonwealth, Dr. Earle Page, announced that the commonwealth £7,000,000 ($35,000,000) loan, subscriptions for which closed on April 18, has been oversubscribed. The total amount of subscriptions advised was £7,400,000 ($37,000,000), and the total number of subscribers 10,000. There were still many subscriptions in transit from country districts, which would increase the loan total. The terms of this loan had been 5¼ per cent at par for 10 years.

NEW BUFFALO STOCK EXCHANGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Opening of the new Buffalo Stock Exchange has been set for May 1 by the board of governors, it has just been announced. Thirty-four members have been admitted and only one membership remains to be filled. Commissions are about the same as those charged on the Detroit Stock Exchange, on which the Buffalo Exchange was partly modeled. The new exchange will alter the present over-the-counter method of dealing in western New York stocks here.

BANKING SUPPLEMENT

In the issue of the Financial Times, of London, for March 25, an international banking supplement has been included, the scope of which, as is announced in that paper, extends from China to Peru. Financial developments of practically all countries are commented upon by leading authorities and articles covering economic phases throughout the world are published in several languages.

NEW YORK BOND MARKET

Closing Prices

	High	Low
Arb Straus 5½s '43	108	108
Adams Ex col 4s '48	84⅞	84⅞
Ala G & So 4s '43	93⅛	93⅛
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	102⅞	102
Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37	100¼	100¼
Am Chain deb 6s '33	98	97¾
Am Cyanamid 5s '42	95¾	95¾
Am Int 5½s '49	103¾	103⅛
Am Smelting 5s '47	101¼	101¼
Am Sugar Refining 6s '37	104⅛	103½
Am T & T col 4s '29	99½	99⅜
Am T & T col 5s '46	104¼	104¼
Am T & T 4s '36	94⅞	94⅞
Am T & T sf 5s '60	103¾	103¼
Am T & T deb 5½s '43	106⅜	106
Am WW&Elec 5s '34	98⅛	98
Am WW&Elec deb 6s '75	102¾	102½
Anaconda Cop 6s '53	104½	104¼
Anaconda Cop 7s '38	218	215
Anglo-Chile 7s '45	97	97
Ann Arbor 4s '95	72¼	72⅛
Armour & Co 5½s '43	91⅛	91⅛
Atch T&SF adj 4s sta '95	87⅞	87⅞
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	92¼	92
Atch T&SF 4½s '48	112½	112
Atch T&SF 4s 1905	89½	89½
Atl & Danc 1st 4s '48	70⅝	70
Atl Coast Line 1st con 4s '52	92	91⅞
Atl Gulf & WI col 5s '59	74⅝	74½
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	100	100
B&O 1st 4s '48	92½	92½
B&O 4s PLE&WV div '41	91½	91½
B&O 4s '48 reg	92	92
B&O cv 4½s '33	98⅛	97¾
B&O rfg 5s '95	101⅝	101⅜
B&O 1st 5s ct '48	103⅝	103⅜
B&O rfg 6s '95	109½	109
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	103¾	103⅜
Beth Steel p m 5s '36	100	100
Beth Steel con 5½s '53	103⅞	103
Beth Steel con 6s A '48	104⅜	104½
Boston & M 5s '67	97	96½
Botany Cons Mills 6½s '34	67	67
Bow-Biltmore s f g 7s '34	98½	98½
Bklyn-Man Tr s f6s '68	95	95
Bklyn Un El 1st 5s '50	88	88
Bklyn Un Gas con 5s '45	104½	104½
Buff R & P 4½s '57	89⅛	89⅛
Bush Term con 5s '55	97¾	97¾
Cal Gas & Elec 5s '37	100	100
Cal Pet cv 5s '39	100	99
Cal Pet 5½s '38	101⅞	101⅛
Can Nat Ry 4½s '30	99½	99⅜
Can Nat Ry gen 4½s '54	94¾	94¾
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	94¼	94¼
Can North deb 6½s '46 reg	112	112
Can North sf 7s '40	109¾	109¾
Can North deb 6½s '46	114¾	114¾
Can SS Ltd 6s	99⅞	99½
Cen of Ga 6s '29	99¾	99¾
Cen Pacific 5s '60	101¾	101¾
Certainteed 5½s '48	73½	71½
Ches Corp 5s '47 rcts	99½	99
Ches & O cv 4½s '30	98⅞	98⅞
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	99	99
Ches & O con 5s '39	103⅛	103
Ches & O 4½s A '93	94¼	93½
Chi & East Ill 5s '51	82¼	82¼
Chi Gt West 4s '59	67½	67
Chi Ind & L gen 5s '66	98⅝	98½
Chi Ind & L gen 6s '66	106¾	106½
Chi M&StP gen 4s '89	84	84
Chi M&StP 4½s rcts E '89	95	95
Chi M&StP 4½s C	95	95
Chi M StP&Pac adj 2000	73	72⅝
Chi M StP&Pac 5s '75	92¾	92½
Chi & NW 3½s '87	73	72⅞
Chi & Nw gen 5s '87	102½	102½
Chi & Nw 7s '30	101⅝	101⅝
Chi & Nw 6s	99¾	99¾
Chi RI&P rfg 4s '34	94¼	94⅛
Chi RI&P 4½s	91⅞	91⅞
Chi St P M&O con 6s '30	99	99
Chi Un Sta 4½s A '63	97½	97½
Chi Un Sta 5s '44	101¾	101¾
Chi Un Sta 6½s C '63	116	116
Chi & W Indiana 4s '52	86⅛	86
Chi & W Indiana 5½s '62	104	104
Chile Copper 5s '47	96	95⅞
Cin Gas & Elec 4s	88	87½
Clev Un Term 5½s '72	106½	106½
Colo Fuel & Iron 5s '43	97½	97½
Colo Industrial 5s '34	96¼	96¼
Colo & So rfg 4½s '35	96⅜	96⅜
Colonial Oil 6s ct	106	105½
Colum Gas & Elec 5s '52	99⅞	99½
Com Inv Trust 6s	93	93
Com Az Antilla 7½s '39	70	70
Com Inv Trust 5½s	97	96¾
Com Credit 5½s	92¾	92¾
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	70	69¾
Con Gas 5½s '45	106	105¾
Consum Pow uni 5s '52	103	103
Container Corp 5s '43	87	87
Crown Wil Paper 6s	102	102
Cuba Cane Sug deb 7s '30	62	62
Cuba Cane Sug deb 8s '30	63½	63½
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42	81¾	81¾
Cuba RR rfg 7½s '36	101½	101½
Cuban Dom 7½s '44	90	90
Cumberland T&T 5s '37	101⅝	101⅝
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	92¼	92¼
Den Gas & Elec 5s '51 sta	100	99½
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	89½	89½
Den & R G Wn 5s '55	92½	92
Detroit Ed 5s '55	103	103
Detroit Ed 5s '49	102⅝	102⅝
Detroit Ed rfg 5s '40	102¾	102¾
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	104¾	103¾
Duke-P Power 6s '66	104½	104
Dul So Sh & At 5s '37	76¾	76¾
East Tenn Va G con 5s '30	104¾	104¾
Erie 5s '67	95⅞	95½
Fed Lt & Trac 5s '42 sta	94½	94½
Fed Lt & Trac 1st 6s '42	103	103
Fed Metal 7s '34	102	102
Fla East Coast 5s '74	78	77
Gal Har & San A 1st 5s '31	98¾	98¾
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	102	101¾
Gen Pet 5s '40	100½	100½
Goodyear 5s '57	95¼	94¼
Great Northern 4½s '76 D	95½	95¼
Great Northern 4½s '77 E	94⅝	94⅝
Great Northern 7s '36	110	109¾
Gulf States Steel 5½s '42	97½	97½
Hudson Coal 5s '62	76	75¼
Hud & Man adj in 5s '57	75⅝	75
Hud & Man rfg 5s '7	93½	92¾
Humble Oil 5s '37	100½	100⅜
Humble Oil 5½s '32	101¼	101¼
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	100½	100⅜
Humble Oil 5½s '32	101¼	101¼
Ill Cen 4s '53	88	88
Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	90¾	90¾
Ill Cen 4⅜s '66	98⅛	98⅛
Ill Cen 6½s '36	109⅜	109⅜
Ill Cen S St L&NO 5s A	103¼	103¼
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	97½	97½
Ind Lou 4s '56	86	86
Inter Match Corp 5s rcts '47	96¾	96½
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	70	70
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	70	69½
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	93	93
Int & Gt Nor 5s C	93½	93½
Int & Gt Nor 1st 6s '52	106	105
Int & Gt Nor adj 6s '52	90	90
Int Mer Mar col 6s '41	101	101
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	93½	93½
Int Paper 6s '55	95⅞	95¼
Int Rys Cen Am 6½s '47	95⅞	95⅞
Int Rys C Am 5s '72	81	81
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	93½	93¼
Int T&T cv 4½s	126	[illegible]
Kan City Pow & Lt 5s '52	102½	102½
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	98⅛	98
Kan Gas & Elec 6s '52	106	106
Kresge Foundation 6s '36	102	102
Kreuger T 5s rcts war	98¼	98¼
Laclede Gas 5½s '53	103¾	103¾
Lake Shore & MS 4s	97⅝	97⅝
Lehigh V T Ry 5s	100½	100⅜
Loew's Inc 6s '41	112⅜	112⅜
Loew's Inc 6s '41 ex-war	99¼	99
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52	102½	102¼
Manati Sug 1st 7½s '42	95⅛	95⅛
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	61½	61½
Manila Sol 4s '59	73⅞	73⅞
Manila Sol 4s '39	74	74
McCrory 5½s '41	99⅝	99⅜
Man S Col 6s	99⅝	99⅝
Met West Side 4s	74	73¾
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	99⅝	99½
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	101⅝	100½
Min & StL 1st rfg 4s '49	24	23½
Miss Cen 1st 5s '49	97½	97½
Mo K & T pl 4s B '62	84	84
Mo K & T adj 5s A '67	103¾	103¾
Mo Pac gen 4s '75	74⅝	74¼
Mo Pac 5s F '77	99	99
Mo Pac 5s G '78	98⅞	98⅜
Mobile & Ohio 4½s '77	93½	93½
Mobile & O St L & C 4s	96	95⅝
Montana Power 5s A '43	101⅞	101⅞
Mont Pow deb 5s	99⅜	99⅜
Montreal Tram col 5s '41	95½	95½
Morris & Essex 3½s 2000	77	77
Nat Dairy Prod 5¼s '48	96⅛	95¾
N E T & T 5s '52	105	105
N O Pub Ser 5s '55 B	94½	94½
N O T & M 5s B '54	94	94
NYC&HR con 4s '98	88⅜	88⅜
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	95¾	95¼
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	98½	98½
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	106	105⅛
N Y Chi & St L 4½s	94	94
N Y Chi & St L 5½s B '75	106¼	106¼
N Y Chi & St L 6s A '31	101	101
N Y Edison rfg 6½s '41	113⅛	113⅛
NY NH&H 4½s	90	90
NY NH&H nc deb 4s '55	80¼	80¼
NY NH&H clt 6s '40	104½	104½
NY NH&H 6s cv	124¼	124¼
NY Ry inc 6s '65	13¾	13¾
NY State Ry con 4½s '62	43½	42⅞
NY Tel deb 6s '49	110½	110¼
NY Tel rfg 6s '41	106⅜	106⅛
NY W'chester & B 4½s '46	82⅝	82
Niag Falls Pow 6s '32	102⅝	102½
Norf So rfg 5s A '61	85¼	85
Norf & W div 4s '44	92	92
Nor Am Cement 6½s '40	69½	69½
Nor Am Ed 5s A '57	99⅝	99⅜
Nor Am Ed 5½s	101½	101¼
Nor Pac gen 3s 2047	64½	64⅛
Nor Pac pr ln 4s '97	88⅞	88⅜
Nor Pac 4½s A 2047	96½	96¼
Nor Pac 5s C 2047	102¾	102¾
Nor Pac 6s B 2047	111⅝	111⅝
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	100⅜	100⅜
Ogden & L Cham 4s '48	79	79
Ohio Pub Ser 7 B '47	111	111
Old Ben Coal 6s '41	89¼	89¼
Ore Shore Line rfg 4s '29	98⅝	98½
Otis Steel 6s '41	100½	100½
Pac Coast 1st 5s '46	75	75
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	101¼	101⅛
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '34	139⅝	109
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '40	97⅞	97⅞
Pan-Am Pet & T 7s '30	104½	104½
Park-Lex Leshld 6½s '53	91⅛	91
Paramount Bwy 5½s '51	101½	101½
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	99⅛	99
Penn R R 4¾s	98⅜	98⅛
Penn R R gen 4½s '65	98⅝	98⅝
Penn R R 5s '64	103	102⅞
Penn R R gen 5s '68	106½	106½
Penn R R gold 6½s '36	108½	108½
Penn R R col 7s '30	101¾	101½
Pere Marq 5s '56	103¾	103⅜
Phillips Pet 5⅜s '39	92½	92
Phil Elec Co 4½s'67	98⅛	98⅛
Phil Co 5s '67	99½	98½
Phil & Read C & I 5s '73	90	90
Phil & Read 6s '49	100⅛	100
Pierce Arrow deb 8s '43	106⅝	107½
Pillsbury Slour M 6s '43	105	105
Port Elec Pw 6s '47	100¼	100¼
Port Ry Lt & P 7½ '46	107	107
Postal Tel Cab 5s	94⅜	94
Pub Evc El &P 4½s	98	98
Pub Svc E& G 5s '65	104	104
Pub Svc NJ 4½s '48	180½	180½
Purity Baking 5s '48	92½	92½
Read rfg 4½s '97	97¾	97¾
Remington Rand 5½s ww	93⅝	93⅝
Rep I & S rfg 5½s '53	104	104
Rio G & W 1st 4s '39	86¾	86¾
Rio G & W col 4s '49	81¼	80
Rock I Ar&Lou 4½s '34	93⅝	93⅝
St Joe Ry LH&P 5s '37	94	94
St L I M & S gen 5s '31	100	100
St L & S F 4s A '50	86¾	86¾
St L & S F 4½s '78	87¾	87½
St L & S F 5s B '50	100½	100½
St L S W 2d 4s '89	82	82
Seabd A L gold 4s st '50	69	69
Seabd A L adj 5s '49	45	44⅝
Seabd A L con 6s '45	75½	75
Seabd All Fla Ry 6s A '35	66⅝	66½
Sharon Steel Hoop 5½s '48	96¾	96¾
Shell Union 5s '47	97½	97½
Silesian Am Corp 7s '41	96¾	96¾
Sinclair Cn O 6s '27	99⅛	99
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	100¼	99⅞
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	102	101½
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	97¼	97
So Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	102¼	102¼
So Pacific col 4s '49	88½	88½
So Pacific cv 4s '29	99½	99½
So Pac 4½s '68	94¼	94¼
So Pacific cv 5s '34	101⅛	101
So Ry 4s M & O div '38	92	92
So'west Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	103	103
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	102¼	102⅛
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	96⅝	96¼
Stevens Hotel 6s '45	97⅝	97⅝
Sug Estat Oriente 7s '42	92⅜	92⅜
Tenn Copper 6s A	106¼	106¼
Tenn Copper 6s '25 B	102½	102½
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	105½	105½
Tex & Pac 5s B '77	99⅝	99½
Third Ave adj 5s '60	47¾	47⅛
Trans Cont Oil 6½s w w	99	99
Trumbell Steel 5s	103	102¾
Union Oil Cal 6s '42	107¼	107¼
Union Pacific 4½s '68	98	98
Union Pacific 4s '68	87	87
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	88¼	88⅛
U S Rubber 5s '47	91½	91½
U S Rubber 7½s '30	100¾	100⅝
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	99	99
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	95⅝	95⅜
Utica Gas & Elec 5s '57	106	106
U S Steel s f 5s '63	108½	108⅛
Util Lt & P 5½s	92½	92½
Va Ry 5s '62	103	103
Va Midland RR 5s gen	100⅛	100⅛
Wabash 1st 5s '39	101¼	101¼
Wabash 5s B '76	100½	100½
Wabash 2d 5s '39	101	101
Wabash 5½s '75	102½	102⅜
Walworth 6½s '35	96⅞	96¾
West Pa Pow 5s E '63	103⅛	103⅛
Western Electric 5s '44	102¾	102¾
Western Maryland 4s '52	79¾	79⅝
Western Pac 5s A '46	98¼	98
Western Un 5s '51	101⅞	101⅝
Western Un 6½s '36	108½	108⅛
Wheeling Steel 5½s '48	100	100
White Eagle Oil 5½s w w	102¼	102
White Sew Mach 6s '40	93⅝	93⅜
Wickwire Spen 7s '35	61	58⅞
Youngstown 5s	100¾	100⅝
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	101⅞	101¾
Winch R Arms 7½s '41	107	107
Wis Cen gen 4s '49	78⅞	78⅞

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last Apr 20	Last Apr 19
3½s '47	98.	98.	97.30	97.30	98.6
1st 4¼s '47	99.14	99.20	99.14	99.20	99.22
4th 4¼s '38	99.24	99.25	99.22	99.25	99.22
US 3¾s '56	102.2	102.2	102.2	102.2	102.
US 4¼s '52	109.	109.	108.26	109	108.26

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point. For example, read 102.8 as 102 8-32.

FOREIGN BONDS

	High	Low
Adriatic El 7s	96½	96
Agr Mtg Bk 6s '48	85½	85
Argentine 5½s '62	95⅝	95½
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	100	100
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	99⅞	99½
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	100	99¾
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	99⅞	99¾
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	100⅛	100⅛
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	99¾	99¾
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	99¾	99¾
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	100	100
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	99⅞	99¾
Australia 4½s '57	86	86
Australia 5s '55	95½	95¼
Australia 5s '57	95½	95½
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	102½	102½
Austria (Upper) 6½s rct	88½	88½
Austria Hyd 6½s	84	84
Belgium (King) 6s '55	99¾	99⅝
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	104¼	104¼
Belgium (King) 7s '55	107½	107⅜
Belgium (King) 7s '56	105½	105½
Belgium (King) 7½s '45	114¾	114¾
Belgium (King) 8s '41	108	108¼
Bergen (City) 6s '49	100	100
Bergen (City) 8s '45	110¾	110¾
Berlin 6s	90	89⅞
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	103	102¾
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	100	99⅞
Bolivia 7s ct	88⅛	88½
Brazil 6½s '26	94⅜	94
Brazil 6½s '27	94¼	94
Brisbane 5s '57	91¾	91¾
Budapest (City) 6s '62	80½	79½
Buenos Aires 6s '61	92	91¾
Bulgaria 7½s	87¾	87¾
Can (Dom) 4½s '36	97⅞	97⅞
Can (Dom) 5s '31	100¼	100¼
Can (Dom) 5s '52	104	104
Can (Dom) 5½s '29	99¾	99¾
Chile '62 rct	93¾	93½
Chile (Bank) 6s '61	91½	91½
Chile (Bank) ct 6½s '57	98	97¾
Chile (Bank) ct 6⅜s '61	99	99
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	93¼	93
Chile (Rep) 6s '61	93¼	93
Chile Jan '61	93¾	93⅝
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	101¾	101½
Chile Sept '61	93	93
Colombia 6s Jan	88	88
Colombia Mtg Bk 6½s '47	83¼	83¼
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '46	91	91
Colombia 6s Oct	87¾	87⅜
Con Agr 6½s rct	86½	86
Cordoba (Prov) 7s '42	100	100
Costa Rica (Rep) 7s '51	94	94
Czech (Rep) 8s '51	110½	110½
Czech (Rep) 8s B '52	110	110
Denmark 4½s	87⅞	87⅞
Denmark 5½s	100½	100
Dominic (Rep) sf 5½s '42	96	96
Dominic (Rep) 5½s 2d '40	95	95
Dresden 7s '45	100¼	100
Dutch E I sf 6s '62	102	102
Est R R Co 7s '64	103	102⅝
Fiat 7s '46 ex-war	94¾	94¾
Finland (Rep) 6½s '56	97¾	97¾
Finland (Rep) 7s '50	100	100
French (Rep) 7s '49	107½	107¼
French (Rep) 7½s '41	112⅛	112⅛
Germ 7s '49	105⅝	105½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	89½	89½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	84	84
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	84½	84
Germ El Pow 6½s '50	94	94
Germ G E 6s '48	91	91
Germ G E 6½s '40 ex-war	97	97
Greek 6s '68	83½	83½
Hamburg 6s '46	95⅝	95⅝
Hungary Ld Mtg 7½s A '61	95¼	95¼
Hungary (King) 7½s '44	100	100
Hungary Mun 7½s '45	93⅞	93¾
Ilseder 6s ct	85¼	85¼
Irish Free State 5s '60	95⅞	95⅞
Italian Credit Con 7s B '47	94½	94½
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	92¾	92¾
Italy (King) 7s '51	96¾	96½
Jap (Con Pwr) 6½s '50	93⅞	93⅞
Jap (Con Pwr) 7s '44	98¾	98¾
Jap (Im Gov) 2d 4s '31	92	92
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	100¾	100¾
Lomb Elc 7s rcts '47	98½	97¾
Lyons (City) 6s '34	100	100
Medel 6½s	84½	84½
Marseilles (City) 6s '34	99⅞	99⅞
Minas 6½s	93¾	93¾
Miag Mill Mch 7s '56 xw	86	85
Milan (City) 6½s '52	89¼	89¼
Montecatin 7s '37 xw	94¾	95½
Montevid (City) 7s '52	101½	101½
Netherl'ds (King) 6s '54	104	104
New So Wales 5s '57	91¾	91¾
New So Wales 5s '58	91⅞	91¾
Nor Germ D 6s	92	92
Nord Rys 6½s '50	102⅜	102⅜
Norway (King) 5s '63	96¼	96
Norway 5½s '65	100¼	100¼
Norway (King) 6s '43	102¼	102¼
Norway (King) 6s '44	102⅛	102⅛
Norwegian El 5½s '57 ct	91½	91¼
Nuremberg 6s '52	86¾	86¾
Oriental 5½s ct	87⅞	87⅞
Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53	96½	96½
Oslo (City) 6s '55	100	100
Paris-Lyons Med 6s '58	100	99⅝
Paris-Lyons int ctf 7s '58	103⅜	103⅜
Paris-Orleans 5½s	95	94⅞
Pernambuco (State) 7s '47	93¾	93¾
Peru 6s '60	87½	87⅛
Pirelli Co of Italy 7s '52	125	125
Poland 6s '40	78¼	77⅜
Poland 7s '47	84⅜	84¼
Poland 8s '50	97	96⅞
Queensl'd (State) 6s '47	104¼	104¼
Queensl'd (State) 7s '41	108½	108½
Rhine Main 7s '50	102	102
Rhine Westphalia 7s '50	101¼	101¼
Rhine Westphalia 6s '52	89¾	89
Rhinelbe 7s '46 ex-war	94	94
Rhine West '53	92¼	92¼
Rio G do Sul 6s	88¼	88¼
Rome (City) 6½s '52	90⅜	90¼
Rotterdam (City) 6s '64	103⅜	103⅜
Salvador (Rep) 8s '48	110	110
Sao Paulo 6s	89¼	89
Sao Paulo (Bz) 7s '56	100¼	100⅛
Sax State 7s	97¾	97¾
Saxon Pub Wks 6½s '61	92	92
Saxon Pub Wks 7s '45	99	98⅞
Serbs 7s	80⅞	80
Seine(Dept) 7s '42	104	104
Serbs Cro & Slov 8s '62	90	90
Shinyetsu El Pw 6½s '52	89¼	89¼
Siemens 7s '35	100	100
Soissons (City) 6s '36	98¼	98⅛
Swiss Confed 8s '40	109½	109
Styria (Prov) 7s '46	93	93
Toho El Pow 6s rcts '29	99½	99½
Toho El Pow 6s rcts '29	99½	99½
Toho El Pow 7s '55	97¾	97¼
Tokyo (City) 5s '52	76	76
Tokyo (City) 5½s '61	88	87½
Tokyo El Lt 6s '28	90¼	90¼
Tyrol 7s	89¼	89¼
UK Gt Br&I 5½s '29	99	99
UK Gt Br & I 5⅛s '37	103	103
Uni Stl W Burback 7s '51	104	104
Uruguay (Rep) 6s '60	98¾	98¾
Uruguay (Rep) 8s '46	108¼	108¼
Warsaw 7s	81½	81¼
Yokohama (City) 6s '61	94¾	94¾

NEW YORK CURB

(Continued from Page 11)

2 Unit Milk P pf	75	70	75
1 Un P Dye Wks	42½	42½	42½
1 Unit Shoe Mach	73½	73½	73½
1 US Dairy Prod A	49½	49½	49½
5 US Freight new	95	95	95
2 U S Gypsum	60½	60⅜	60⅜
1 US Rubber reclaim	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛
1 United Verde Ext	18¼	18¼	18¼
2 United Zinc	1	1	1
10 Unity Gold Min	2¼	2⅛	2⅛
8 Universal Aviation	18¾	18¾	18¼
4 Utah Apex Mining	4¾	4⅞	4¾
1 Util Pw&LtB ctf	44	44	44
22 Un Carbon n	75¾	75⅛	75⅝
5 US Lines wi	17¾	17½	17⅝
8 Van Camp Pack	29⅞	29	29¾
2 Wahl Co	18¼	18⅛	18¼
7 Walgreen Co	83½	83⅜	83⅜
1 Watson Co	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜
7 Wenden Cop Min	1½	1⅜	1½
2 West Auto Sup A	52⅛	52	52⅛
3 Wheeling Steel	99	97¾	99
8 White-Nights Inc	8⅞	8⅛	8⅞
2 Winter Benjamin	13¼	13¼	13¼
2 Wire Wheel	27¼	27⅛	27⅛
2 Woodley Petrol	5⅞	5¾	5¾
3 West Air Exp	59	59	59
2 Westvaco Chl rts	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛
5 Yell Taxi Cab NY	32⅝	32½	32⅝
13 Zenith Radio	47¼	46¼	46⅞

DOMESTIC BONDS

(Sales in $1000)

10 Abbott Dai 6s'42	100	100	100
5 Alabama P 5s'56	102½	102½	102½
11 Alabama P 4½s'67	94½	94½	94½
30 Alum Corp 5s'52	101⅝	101½	101½
3 Alum Ltd 5s '48	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝
4 Am Aggre 6s '43	108	108	108
12 Am G&E 5s '28	96¾	96½	96¾
28 Am P&L 6s 2016	105½	105½	105½
1 Am Roll M 5s '48	95½	95½	95½
1 Am Seat 6s '36	92¼	92¼	92¼
26 Appalach Pw 5s'56	99	98½	98½
1 Ark Pw & L 5s '56	95½	95½	59½
5 Asso G&E 3½s '77	107	107	107
15 Asso G&E 4½s'48	129½	129	129½
1 Asso Sim H 6½s'33	86½	86½	86½
11 At Fr & Sug 8s '49	17¼	17¼	17¼
8 Bos & Me 6s '33	101	101	101
3 Can N Ry 4½s'68	94½	94½	94½
2 Can N R Eq 7s'35	108	107⅝	107⅝
28 Carolina P&L5s'56	99⅝	99⅛	99⅛
4 Cent St El 5s'48	87⅞	87⅛	87⅞
1 Cent SP&L 5½s'53	91¼	91¼	91¼
2 Chi Ry ctfs 5s '27	82	82	82
5 Cigar St Inc5½s'49	94	94	94
3 Cities Ser 5s '66	88¾	88¾	88¾
3 Cities S Gs 5½s'42	90⅝	90¼	90¼
15 Cities S Pw5½s'57	94¾	94⅝	94⅝
10 Cons G Blt 4¾s'69	100	99⅞	99⅞
5 Cons Pub 6¾s'36	100¼	100¼	100¼
2 Cons Tex 8s '41	90	90	90
22 Cont G&E 5s '58	89¼	88½	88½
70 Cont Oil 5¼s'37	96	95¼	96
4 Cudahy P 5½s '37	97¾	97¾	97¾
1 Dela El Pw 5½s'59	94½	94½	94½
2 Denv & S L 6s'60	80	80	80
100 Detroit C G 5s '50	100	100	100
8 Det Inter Br 7s'52	77	75	77
11 Det Int Br 6½s'52	87	86½	87
3 Dixie G G 6½s'37A	80½	80½	80½
5 El Paso NG 6½s'43	99½	99	99
4 Emp O&R 5½s'42	89⅝	89¼	89¼
2 Firestone CM 5s'48	91¾	91¼	91¼
20 Fisk Rub 5½s'31	93	93	93
8 Fla Pw&Lt 5s'54	91½	91¼	91⅛
6 Gateway Br 7s'38	95¾	95½	95¾
Gatineau Pw 6s '41	98	98	98
71 Gen Vending 6s '37	79⅞	79⅞	79⅞
8 Georgia Pow 5s '67	97¾	97¾	97¾
1 GoodyrT&R 5½s '31	99½	99½	99½
2 Grand Trk 6½s '36	107¼	107¼	107¼
15 Gulf Oil Pa 5s '47	101¼	101	101¼
4 Gulf Oil Pa 5s '37	100⅜	100¼	100⅜
1 Gulf St Util 5s '50	95	95	95
3 Harpen Min 6s '49	88¼	88¼	88¼
2 Hood Rub 5½s '36	75	75	75
1 Houst Gulf G 6s '3	85¼	85¼	85¼
78 Indep Oil 6s '39	118½	116½	118½
14 Ind P&L 5s '57	98½	98¼	98½
8 Int Sec Corp 5s '47	87⅛	87⅛	87½
10 Iowa-NabL&P5s '57	93	93	93
3 Kelvinator 6s '36	75	75	75
5 Kop Gas&C 5s '47	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
2 Leh PS6s A2026	103¾	103⅜	103⅜
15 Lone St Gas 5s '42	98	98	98
10 Louisian P&L5s'57n	92¼	92¼	92¼
4 Manitoba P 5½s '51	99	99	99
5 Mass Gas 5½s '46	104	104	104
8 MinLt&P 4½s'78	91	90⅝	91
1 Morris&Co7½s'30	99¾	99¾	99¾
1 MunsonStm 6½s'37	97¼	97¼	97¼
3 Narragan 5s '57	100	99¾	100
10 Nat P&Lt 6s 2026	104	103¾	104
3 NE G&El 5s'47	92½	92½	92¼
1 NE G&El 5s'47	93¼	93¼	93¼
8 NY For Inc 5½s'48	89½	89¼	89½
3 No St Pow 6½s'33	102	102	102
3 Osgood 6s '38	99	99	99
18 Pac W O 6½s '43	96½	96	96½
3 Peo Lt&Pw 5s'78	98	98	98
3 Phila El 5½s' 72	104½	104½	104½
44 Parm Trans 6s	90	100¼	100
4 Potomac Edis 5s56	97¼	97	97
30 Rich O 5½s31ww	100⅛	99¾	99¾
19 Roch C Pw 5s53	87⅛	87	87⅛
4 Ryeson & Son 5s43	93½	93½	93½
1 Schulte R76s35ww	88	88	88
8 Scripps 5½s43	93¾	93⅜	93¾
1 Solvay Am 5s42	96½	96½	96½
34 SEP&L 6s2025	103⅝	103⅛	103⅜
10 So Cal Ed 5s51	101¾	101¾	101¾
10 So Cal Ed 5s52	101½	101	101
5 So Cal Gas 5s37	92½	92¼	92½
8 So Lt & Pw 5s	93½	92½	93½
10 SW Dairies 6½s38	99½	98½	99½
8 SW Pow & L 6s	103	102	103
12 Stand Pw&Lt 6s37	99¼	99	99¼
3 SwiftCo5s'32	99⅝	99½	99½
8 TexPasRy5s'79	99½	99½	99½
5 TexP&Lt5s'56	97¾	97¾	97¾
1 ThermoidCo6s34	105	105	105
5 TexCityGas5s	84	83⅛	84
1 Ulen&Co6½s'36	97	97	97
8 UnAmInv5s'48	101½	101	101
5 UnLt&Ry5½s'52	91	91	91
1 USRub6½s'32	98¼	98¼	98¼
1 USRub6½s'34	98¼	98¼	98¼
2 USRub6½s'34	99½	99½	99½
2 USRub6½s'35	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
1 USRub6½s'36	99	99	99
1 USRub6½s'37	99½	99½	99½
3 USRub6½s'39	99	99	99
40 UtilPo&Lt5s'59	98	98	98
3 CirgElPo5s'55	98¾	98¾	98¾
34 WstnPo5½s'57	117½	116¾	117¼

FOREIGN BONDS

8 Abitibi P 5s '53	86⅛	85¾	86⅛
1 Ag Mtg B 7s '46	95	95	95
1 Berlin 6½s '59	91⅜	91⅜	91⅜
2 B Air Pr 7½s '47	103	103	103
2 Bune A P 7s '52	100	100	100
5 Ch M G 6s '31	97¼	97¼	97¼
24 Com Pr B 5½s '37	86½	86	86½
7 Dept C V 7s '48	89½	89¼	89½
10 East Pr L B 6s '30	97	97	97
1 Europ M 7s '67	90⅞	90⅞	90⅞
2 Frank 6½s '53	94	94	94
1 Gelsenk 6s '43	90	90	90
5 Ger C Mun 7s '47	97	97	97
1 Ger Cons M 6s '47	86½	86½	86½
2 Guantan W RR 6s	85	85	85
10 Hanov St C 6s '31	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝
8 Ital Sup P 6s '63	76½	76	76½
8 King Ru 7s '59	85	84⅜	85
1 Lima C P 6½s '58	89	89	89
4 Mendoza Pr 7½'51	95½	95½	95½
4 Prussia FS 6s '52	88	88	88
1 Rio Grande 7s '67	93⅛	93⅛	93⅛
4 Ruhr G Crp 6½'53	82⅞	82¾	82⅞
10 Russ 6½ctfsNC 19	17½	17½	17½
20 Russ 5½ '21	17½	17½	17½
6 Silesia Proy 7s'58	81	80½	81
8 Stinnes 7s '36 ww	92¼	91¾	91¾
1 Stinnes 7s '46 ww	86½	86½	86½
2 Swiss Conf 5½'29	99¾	99¾	99¾

†Actual sales.

NEW YORK BANK STATEMENT

NEW YORK (AP)—The weekly statement of the New York clearing house shows: Total surplus and undivided profits, unchanged; total net demand deposits (average), $27,474,000; time deposits (average), $11,660,000 decrease; clearings week ending today, $7,993,831,341; clearings week ended April 13, $7,823,366,144; clearings this day, $1,318,821,228.

NO ACTION ON BRILL COMMON

PHILADELPHIA—No action was taken at director's meeting of J. G. Brill Co. on common dividend of $1.25 due at this time. Regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 was declared on preferred, payable May 1 to stock of record April 29.

MUNICIPAL BOND ISSUES

NEW YORK (AP)—Municipal bond issues to be awarded next week total $29,380,428, representing 79 loans. This week's revised total is $20,904,970, distributed among 75 communities.

Growth of Kroger Grocery & Baking Co. Phenomenal

Added Over 1000 Stores to System in 1928—Sales Up 56 P. C. Last Quarter

By G. R. ERICSON

Operating the second largest system of grocery stores in the United States, the Kroger Grocery & Baking Company is today one of the fastest growing chain store organizations in the world.

In respect of volume of sales, it is exceeded only by the Great Atlantic & Pacific and the Woolworth systems. Last year, it added more than 1000 stores to the number under its control, and today it is operating more than 5500 grocery and meat stores, largely in the middle West.

Perhaps the outstanding fact about Kroger Grocery is its vigorous and well-directed expansion policy. The present company started in April, 1902, with 40 stores and annual sales of $1,750,000. Since then, the number of stores has increased more than 130-fold and sales last year were 118 times the 1902 figure. Sales for 1928 passed the $200,000,000-mark for the first time, totaling $207,372,550, a gain of 28.6 per cent over the 1927 volume of $161,261,353.

Earnings gain over 1927 as reported did not quite keep pace with sales gain, due to the policy of the company in including profits from acquired units semiannually. Net profits of $5,323,585 compare with $4,377,104 in 1927, an increase of 21.6 per cent.

The capital set-up of Kroger Grocery is a simple one. The company has no bonds outstanding and only an insignificant amount of preferred stock; 814 shares of 6 per cent first preferred stock, 653 shares of 7 per cent second preferred and 7290 shares of Foltz Grocery preferred.

Practically Kroger is owned by the common shareholders, a most desirable situation from the standpoint of investors who thus stand to receive nearly all of the dividend disbursements of a phenomenally expanding company. As of Dec. 31, 1928, there were 1,534,618 shares of common, which were increased by a 5 per cent stock dividend payable April 1 and by the issue of shares for the purchase of Consumers'Sanitary Coffee & Butter Stores to 1,701,840 shares.

Strong Financial Position

The 1928 balance sheet shows the company to be in exceedingly strong financial position, with current assets of $31,014,006 against current liabilities of $9,746,059, indicating net working capital of $21,267,947, which compares with working capital the year before of $9,822,445, a gain of more than 100 per cent.

Much of this increase is accounted for by the 96,778 new shares sold to stockholders at $95 a share last December. Cash stood at $7,242,311 and inventory at $21,784,496.

Total assets as of Dec. 31 shown in the pro forma statement submitted to the New York Stock Exchange were $59,580,999, which compares with $24,492,262 the year before, or an increase of almost 150 per cent in one year. Earned surplus stood at $16,213,975 compared with $12,680,635 at the end of 1927.

However fast a company grows, the possession of its securities holds out little inducement unless earnings keep pace with growth. In this respect, Kroger's results in 1928 do not stand out as being unusual. In fact, to the shareholder who a few months ago paid $95 for a new share, and who looked no further than to the bare report itself, the 1928 net profit of $3.46 a share on the shares outstanding at the close of the year was a distinct disappointment.

Big Increase In Sales

However, there are some facts available which will cause the critic to amend or reverse his adverse conclusions. It must be remembered that plant account last year was doubled, and that capital account was increased five times.

Unusual expenses were incurred in the process of adding more than 1000 stores to the system and in co-ordinating the activities of such a wide-spread aggregation. Then, too, over and above the acquisition of already existing and profitable units, scores of new stores were opened by the company itself, and these have had to establish and prove themselves.

More significant to the investor, however, is the fact that fourth quarter earnings were about equal to the entire three quarters previously reported, and this throws an entirely different light on present earning power.

As net earnings available for the common in the first nine months totaled $2,780,000, earnings a share in the last quarter reached approximately $1.80 or at the rate of $7.20 a share annually. This is more than a merely respectable earning power for an established chain store organization. It means that the common stock now quoted at 93 is selling at only 13 times its earnings of three months ago, as compared with other chain-store issues selling from 18 to 25 times earnings.

This is not the whole story. Since the first of this year Kroger has been revealing a really remarkable increase in sales. Volume of turnover in January, February and March is half again as large as in the corresponding months of last year. March sales totaled $22,020,029 compared with $14,494,917, a gain of 51.9 per cent, while sales for the 13 weeks ended March 30 aggregated $69,582,642, compared with the like 1928 period, or an increase of 56.99 per cent.

As the ratio of operating income to net sales has remained fairly steady at 3 per cent, this greatly augmented sales volume should result in a substantial rise in profits. On the basis of the first quarter's turnover, sales for 1929 may well reach $280,000,000.

Unbroken Dividend Record

Kroger Grocery operates chiefly in Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Missouri, Michigan, Illinois, West Virginia and Pennsylvania. It produces many of the products it sells in its bread, cake and cracker factories, meat packing and sausage plants and a general manufacturing plant for making candies, spices, extracts, etc. It owns large buildings in Detroit, Mich., St. Louis, Mo., Cincinnati, O., Columbus, O., Cleveland, O., Dayton O., Toledo, O., Lousiville Ky., Charleston, W. Va., and Grand Rapids, Mich., and employs about 13,000 people.

The company has an unbroken record of cash dividends since 1905. In addition to cash disbursements ranging from 4 per cent to 15 per cent annually, stock dividends were paid as follows: June 1, 1920, 50 per cent; Dec. 1, 1920, 33 1-3 per cent; Dec. 29, 1922, 100 per cent; June 1, 1926, 5 per cent; June 1, 1927, 5 per cent, April 2, 1928, 5 per cent; April 1, 1929, 5 per cent. The company is paying at present 25 cents cash quarterly, and the management has stated that it expects to continue the program of stock dividends of 5 per cent a year. Thus at a price of 94 a share, the stock and cash dividend yields 6 per cent.

It is to be expected that Kroger will continue to acquire other grocery store systems where feasible. Denials have been made that the company will take over the National Grocers Company, but it has been admitted that "academic" discussions have taken place looking to a merger with the American Stores and First National Stores, the former system operating 2600 stores and the latter 2400.

An eventual amalgamation would be logical, though unofficial word is that it is unlikely this year. With these two systems, Kroger would have close to 11,000 stores which figure compares with Great Atlantic & Pacific's approximately 18,000 units.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

	Boston	New York
Call loans—renewal rate	7½%	7½%
Commercial paper	5¾@6	5¾
Customers' loans	5½@6	7¼
Collateral loans	6 @6½	7¼
Year money	6½	..
Time Loans—		
Sixty-ninety days	9	9
Four to six months	9	9

	Today	Last Previous
Bar silver in New York	55½c	55⅝c
Bar silver in London	25⅜d	25⅞d
Bar gold in London	84s11½d	84s10½d

Clearing House Figures

	Boston	New York
Exchanges	$103,000,000	$1,318,000,000
Year ago today	107,000,000	1,029,000,000
Balances	47,000,000	126,000,000
Year ago today	48,000,000	101,000,000
Exchgs for wk	439,000,000	7,930,000,000
Bals for week	181,000,000	867,000,000
F R bank credit	47,324,150	116,000,000

Acceptance Market

30 days	5½@5⅜
60 days	5⅝@5½
90 days	5⅝@5½
4 months	5¾@5½
5 months	5⅞@5⅝
6 months	5⅞@5⅝

Non-eligible and private eligible bankers in general ¼ per cent higher.

Leading Central Bank Rates

The 12 Federal Reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote the discount rate as follows:

Atlanta	5%	Budapest	6%
Boston	5	Calcutta	8
Cleveland	5	Copenhagen	5
Chicago	5	Helsingfors	6
Dallas	5	Lisbon	9
Kansas City	4½	London	5½
Minneapolis	4½	Madrid	5½
Philadelphia	5	Oslo	5½
New York	5	Paris	3
Richmond	5	Prague	5⅝
St. Louis	5	Riga	7
San Francisco	4½	Rome	7
Amsterdam	5½	Sofia	9
Athens	8	Stockholm	4½
Berlin	8	Swiss Bank	3½
Bombay	8	Tokyo	7.03
Brussels	5	Vienna	6
Warsaw	6	Bucharest	6

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Europe	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Sterling:			
Demand	$4.84⅞	$4.85	$4.8665
Cables	4.85¼	4.85 3/16	4.8665
France—franc	.0390 5/16	.0390⅝	.193
Belgium—belga	.1387	.1389	.139
Italy—lira	.0523⅜	.0523¾	.193
Germany—mark	.2368	.2371	.238
Austria—schill'g	.1405	.1404½	.1407
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0295¾	.0296¼	.2026
Denmark—krone	.2664	.2665½	.268
Finland—finm'rk	.0252½	.0252½	.0252
Greece—dr'chma	.0129½	.0129½	.193
Holland—florin	.4012	.4017	.402
Hungary—pengo	.1742½	.1742¼	.1749
Norway—krone	.2665	.2667	.268
Poland—zloty	.1125	.1123	.1122
Port'gal—escudo	.0453	.0453	1.0805
Rumania—leu	.0059⅛	.0059½	.193
Spain—peseta	.1480	.1480	.193
Sweden—krona	.2670½	.2671½	.268
Switz'l'nd—franc	.1925	.1925	.193
Jugoslavia—dina	.0176	.0176	.193
Hong Kong—dol.	.4900	.4900	.5425
Shanghai—tael	.6140	.6162½	*
India—rupee	.3636	.3636	.4866
Japan—yen	.4448	.4440	.4985
Phil Islnds—peso	.5000	.5000	.50
Sts Stlments—dol	.5625	.5625	.5678
South America			
Argentina—peso	.4212½	.4206	.4245
Brazil—milreis	.1192	.1190	.3245
Chile—peso	.1206	.1206	.1216
Colombia—peso	.9804	.9804	.9733
Peru—pound	4.00	4.00	4.8665
Uruguay—peso	.9988	.9988	1.0342
Ven'z'la—bolivar	.9805	.9805	.1930
North America			
Canada—dollar	.99 3/16	.99 3/16	1.00
Cuba—dollar	.9990	.9990	1.00
Mexico—dollar	.4175	.4187⅞	.4985

*Par unsettled.

MISSOURI PACIFIC BOND ISSUE

WASHINGTON—Missouri Pacific has been authorized by Commerce Commission to issue $46,392,000 20-year 5½ per cent convertible bonds to be sold at not less than 97½ per cent of par and to use proceeds to refund maturing obligations and provide funds for proposed additions and betterments. It also was authorized to issue a like amount of common at par to be used solely to effect conversion of bonds presented.

LLOYD SABAUDO STEAMSHIP CO.

TURIN, Italy—Stockholders of Lloyd Sabaudo Steamship Co. ratified decision of directors to build a 46,000-ton liner with speed of 27 knots to meet competition, especially of the Germans, in North Atlantic. Italian shipyards were invited to submit plans and estimates. Stockholders also voted a dividend of 10 per cent.

ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT BUYING

Electrical World says that buying of electrical equipment for industrial account was better this week. Orders were in good volume from textile mills, rayon plants, the metal industry and rubber manufacturers.

LEHIGH VALLEY COAL CORP.

Lehigh Valley Coal Corporation reports for quarter ended March 31 net profit of $468,328 after interest, depreciation, depletion, federal taxes, etc., compared with $99,336 in the first quarter of 1928.

BRITISH MISSION PLANS STUDY OF TRANSPORTATION

Will Inspect Latest American Improvements During Month's Tour

Many of the largest industrial concerns in Great Britain have deputized their transport experts to join a sizable delegation of leading British industrial transport executives to tour the United States, to inspect transportation facilities and exchange ideas with leaders in its transportation field.

Sponsored by the Industrial Transport Association of Great Britain, an organization similar to the National Industrial Traffic League and the Associated Traffic Clubs of America, the visit has been planned for September.

Many of the outstanding men in the British transportation field are members of the Industrial Transport Association, which has made considerable progress in a comparatively short time.

To Make Month's Tour

The party will be in the United States a month and, on returning to England, will prepare and publish a report summarizing observations made in the United States and ways in which improvements might be made in transport in Great Britain.

Evidence based on experiences in America also will be tendered to the Royal Commission on Transport, according to Boston Business, official publication of the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

Boston has been chosen as the landing port and William H. Day and Frank S. Davis of the Chamber of Commerce are in charge of welcoming the delegates.

The American Embassy in London is to aid the managers of the party in arranging details of the itinerary in America, so that full advantage may be taken of every minute's time during the trip. After spending two days in Boston, the party will proceed to Niagara Falls to view the hydroelectric developments in that section, and from there go to Detroit for inspection of the General Motors and Ford plants.

To Visit Many Plants

Delegates plan also to visit the Ford Airport and the International Harvester plant at Chicago, the steel works at Gary, the Goodyear tire plant at Akron, steel works and Westinghouse plants at Pittsburgh, government buildings at Washington and industrial plants and port facilities in Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, Brooklyn and Boston.

The Industrial Transport Association is headed by P. J. Hannon, M.P., who is expected to be one of the party.

Mr. Day, who is also president of the National Industrial Traffic League, sent the following message to the British organization: "In these days we hear it said on all sides: 'The world is our market.' But this can only become an accomplished fact when we industrial transport administrators get into the closest and friendliest contact with the providers of transport service, both by land and water, and by conference find out the best methods of putting our goods before the purchasing public."

BROOKLYN-MANHATTAN TRANSIT

Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit System reports for the nine months ended March 31 net income after taxes and all other deductions $4,697,676, compared with $4,764,700 in the like period a year ago. After dividend requirements on the 249,468 shares of $6 preferred, the balance for the 769,911 shares of no-par common was $4.64 a share in the nine months ended March 31 last, compared with $4.73 in the similar nine months of the preceding fiscal year.

COLORADO FUEL & IRON COMPANY

Colorado Fuel & Iron Company report for quarter ended March 31 compares:

	1929	1928
Sales	$11,396,438	$11,471,531
Oper profit	2,075,344	1,697,295
Total increase	2,107,542	1,726,393
Interest	515,026	42,443
Deprec & exh of min	673,839	661,930
*Profit	918,677	522,020

*Before federal taxes.

RESTAURANTS

NEW YORK CITY

THREE ATTRACTIVE TEA ROOMS
The Vanity Fair, 4 West 40th St.
The Vanity Fair, 3 East 38th St.
The Colonia, 379 Fifth Ave.
Dinner at 4 West 40th St.—$1.25
5:30 to 8 Closed Sundays

RESTAURANTS

BOSTON

THE SAMOVAR
88 WARRENTON ST., OFF STUART
Russian and American Food
Luncheon—Afternoon Tea—Dinner
Open Daily—Sundays and Holidays 12 to 8 P.M.
BRIDGE PARTIES CAPITOL 8205

Seiler's 200 Boylston St. Opp. Public Garden
DELICIOUS FOOD
Moderate Prices
LUNCHEON—TEA
SEILER'S FAMOUS DINNER $1.50
5:30 to 8 P. M.
Also A La Carte Service
H. J. SEILER CO. Caterers Since 1873

"Ye Piccadilly"
A Restaurant of Refinement
1124 BOYLSTON STREET
BOSTON
Its cheerful atmosphere and dependable service will appeal to those of taste and refinement.
Club Luncheon 50c
Table d'Hote Dinner 75c and 85c
Sunday Dinner $1.00 and $1.25
Special Sunday Lunch 75c
Also a la Carte

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SLIGHT RECESSION OF ACTIVITY IN BUSINESS NOTICED

NEW YORK (AP) — Bradstreet's weekly business review says:

Inclement weather, with rains, snows and muddy roads in northern areas and a good deal of rain in parts of the South, seems mainly responsible for the slight quieting down noted in distributive trade this week.

In sections where farm work has not been retarded the preoccupation of farmers in crop preparation or seeding is perhaps a contributing factor. In industry, while the advance of the season tends to aid outdoor occupation, the quieting down of building and reduced call for most construction materials, and for coal and other fuels, has exercised a slight slowing effect.

In factory industry, however, aside from reports that some markets note steel shipments are now exceeding new orders, and that the slight easing up from March activity in automobile production reflected in lessened takings of raw materials at some centers, the trend is not materially different from preceding weeks.

Summed up, the report of last week that there is rather less uniformity in the broad general movement of goods into consumption seems fairly correct. Also it may be added, however, that the broad general gain noted in the first quarter in trade and industry over the corresponding period a year ago seems fairly well maintained.

STUDEBAKER CAR SALES GAIN

Commercial car sales by Studebaker Corporation during the first quarter of 1929 increased 93 per cent over the like period of last year, A. R. Erskine, president, stated today. A large portion of this increase he attributed to sales of the new straight eight bus introduced in January.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in all editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

AGENTS WANTED

WE HAVE openings for several women agents who are really intelligent. Too intelligent, for example, to believe all this misrepresentation about making $50,000 in 6 months and 43 minutes. To such women we offer a chance to sell finest foundation garments for a New England concern of sound financial standing, headed by a woman style authority. Exceptionally high commissions and generous bonus plan. A simple, practical plan of selling, plus unusually attractive printed material, enable capable women to earn $2000 and more a year, depending entirely upon their own ability. If you are interested, write GRACE GRAHAM COMPANY, Dept. 8B10, Springfield, Mass.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SERVICES

THE FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, The Mother Church, Falmouth, Norway, and St. Paul Streets, Boston, Mass. Sunday services at 10:45 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. Subject for The Mother Church and all its branch organizations, "Doctrine of Atonement." Sunday School in The Mother Church at 10:45. Testimonial meeting every Wednesday evening at 7.30.

DEALERS' LISTS

DISTRICTED ROUTE — MAILING LISTS, guaranteed multigraphing, mimeographing, mailing, addressing. DEALERS LIST SERVICE OF SO. CALIF., 437 S. Hill, Los Angeles, Calif. TU. 618.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE—MEN

SALARIED POSITIONS $2500 to $25,000 —The undersigned provides a thoroughly organized service of 19 years' recognized standing through which preliminaries are negotiated for positions of the calibre indicated; the procedure is individualized to each client's personal requirements; your identity covered and present position protected; not a registration bureau; send only name and address for details. R. W. BIXBY, INC., 120 Downtown Building, Buffalo, New York.

LIVE STOCK

R. G. SHIELL COMMISSION CO.
Lewistown, Montana
Have large number 1928 wether lambs for fall delivery; can supply yearling ewes after July 1st. Reference: National Bank of Lewistown.

PRIVATE TOURING

PARIS, FRANCE—MR. TALEB
9 rue Jean Marie Jégo, drives own 7-seater New Delage anywhere in Europe; price according to number.

REAL ESTATE

CALIFORNIA
We specialize in RESIDENCES and ESTATES
BEVERLY—HOLMBY—BEL-AIR
Mortgage Loans Negotiated
6% or higher—1 to 15 years
HOWE & HAUN INVESTMENT CO.
339 N. Beverly Drive, Beverly Hills

CORONADO, CALIF. — Bungalow 5 rooms; bay and mountain view; fruit, and all conveniences; sale or lease to couple only. LOUIS MILLEN.

Fine 640-acre farm in shallow water district of Texas Panhandle; 500 acres under cultivation; 60 acres of alfalfa; large irrigation well; sheep-proof fence around entire section, also cross fences; 2 modern farm houses; 7 acres of fruit and grapes; abundant water for stock. Write E. R. BIGGS, owner, 916 Oliver Eakle Bldg., Amarillo, Texas.

FOR SALE—In the sunny San Fernando valley, 8 miles from Hollywood (S. California), 5 acres on paved road; 9-room country home, double garage, beautiful garden, tennis court, all on 1 acre; remaining 4 acres with well built chicken houses, hatchery building, etc.; fair price, no trade. Write for information, Box K-1, care The Christian Science Monitor, 437 Van Nuys Bldg., Los Angeles, Calif.

ORANGE GROVE, for sale by owner in exclusive residential location near lake; 13½ acres; 13-year old trees; specially fine grove; price $20,000; terms if desired. W. WALDO TROWBRIDGE, Leesburg, Fla.

SALESPEOPLE WANTED

SALESPEOPLE wanted to sell "Vacco" sponge; 50c value; cleans hats, suede shoes, furs, drapes, etc.; commission basis. Write THOS. W. HATCH, 104 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago.

SERVICE BUREAUS

Metropolitan 5078 Tucker 5893
NEW ERA PLACEMENT BUREAU (Agcy.)
Intelligent service for placement in OFFICES and HOMES; registration in person.
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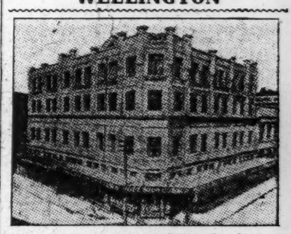

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UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Florida

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(Continued)

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UNDER CITY HEADINGS

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UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Florida

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(Continued)

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Decidedly Moderate in Cost

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"The Store All Women Know"
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16 WEST BROUGHTON ST.
Expert Shoe Repairing
All Work Guaranteed

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Georgia

SAVANNAH
(Continued)

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Pennsylvania

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CRYSTAL RESTAURANT
ON THE SQUARE 16 YEARS
545-547 PENN STREET
Also Annex. 537 Penn Street

Hotel Crystal and Cafeteria
733-735 Penn Street
Home Is Our Only Competitor

DAILY FEATURES

One Minute Biographies

Who: GIUSEPPE GARIBALDI (Gah-re-bahl'-de).

Where: Italy.

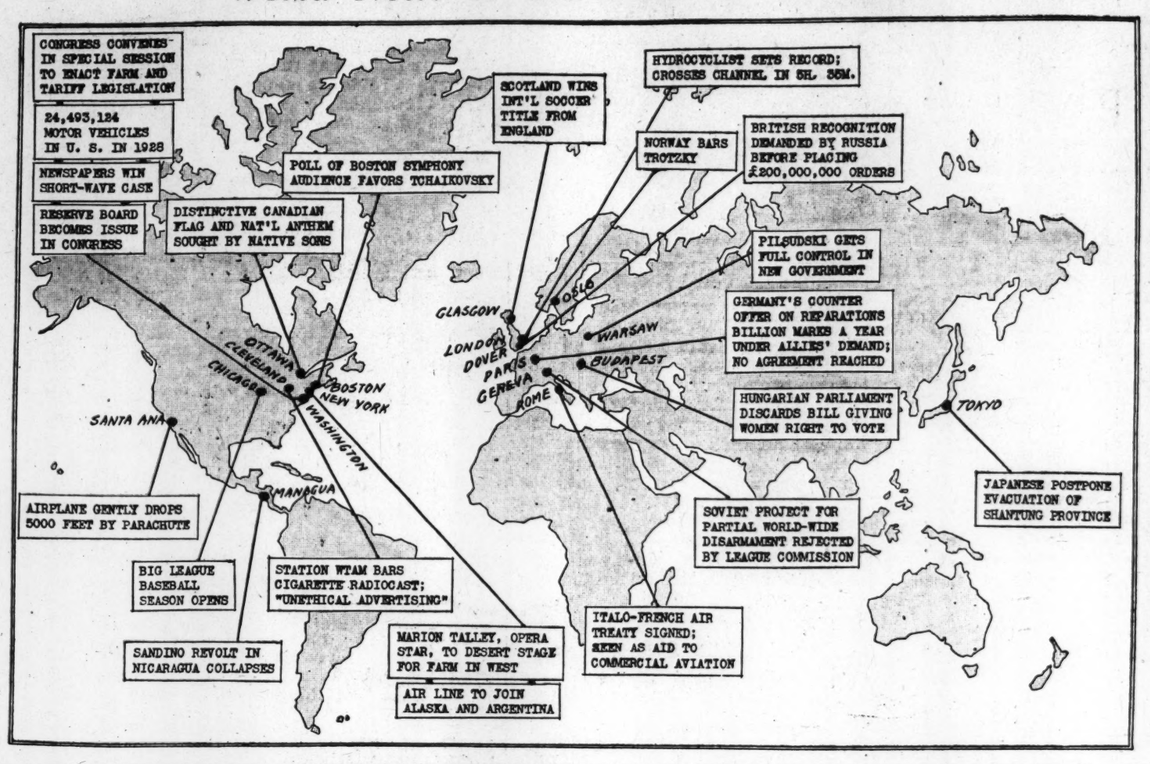
When: Nineteenth century.

Why famous: An Italian patriot, one of the heroes of the struggle which resulted in an independent and unified Italy. As his father was a poor sailor, the boy received but little education, serving until he was a grown man of 24 as a sailor on trading vessels. At that time he came under the influence of Mazzini, a republican leader whose political ambition it was to see Italy freed from the Austrian rule. Garibaldi, fired with a like enthusiasm, volunteered his life in the same cause. Because of the part he played in an outbreak at Genoa, he was sentenced to death; but contrived to reach the port of Marseilles. Landing in South America, he threw himself into the struggle of the new republic of Uruguay against Argentina and thus earned the pseudonym, "hero of Montevideo."

In 1848 he heard that the people of northern Italy were rising to resist the Austrians; so back he hurried and raised a band of followers. But the attempt failed and Garibaldi went on to Rome, there to support Mazzini's republican government. Again defeat came promptly and overwhelmingly; again Garibaldi fled. After a period of commanding an American trading ship on the Pacific Ocean, he settled down to farming on the small island of Caprera in the Mediterranean.

Garibaldi's most brilliant achievement was yet to come, in 1859 when the Italians rose once more. Leaving his farm, he and his volunteers captured the island of Sicily which was wrested from the King of Naples. This episode finished with Garibaldi's triumphal entrance into the city of Naples, in the manner of the ancient Roman conquerors. He made two later attempts to capture Rome, which city he longed to see established as the capital of a united Italy. When the unification of Italy became an accomplished fact in 1870, it was given to Garibaldi to take his seat in the Italian Parliament.

World News of the Week at a Glance



"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Making Good

Steele, Mo.

WHILE an automobile was being serviced at a garage, here, the women of the party, chilly and travel worn, found an attractive looking restaurant and stepped in and ordered some hot soup.

To their great disappointment, it was bitter with salt. After trying to eat a few spoonfuls, they paid their bill and departed, walking about town for about 10 or 15 minutes trying to locate another eating place.

Upon returning to a corner about 1½ blocks away from the restaurant where they had ordered the soup, they found the proprietor. He explained that he had noticed the almost untouched soup, and, after tasting it to see what the trouble was, he had hastened out to find them to refund their money.

The Reward

TWO articles glittering in the gutter were picked up by a man and wife and found to be antique pieces of diamond jewelry. According to a contribution to the Sundial from Mrs. M. T. A., Downieville, Calif., the couple at once advertised for the owner. In due time a young man appeared in answer, identified the articles as treasured heirlooms of his mother's, and offered a reward. The couple, noting the youth's appearance, declined any reimbursement, but gladly turned over the articles. A day or two later he returned with three very old rings. His mother had insisted that the couple select one for their honesty. This they seemed obliged to do. On taking it to a jeweler to be made smaller they found it was appraised at $300.

A Word a Day

Magnanimity

Our word is formed from the Latin *magnus*, "great," and *animus*, "mind," and indicates a loftiness of thought and purpose, a nobility of feeling superior to all pettiness.

Noble, disinterested, great, and tranquil actions flow both from generosity and magnanimity; yet the former seems more an affection of the heart, an innate tendency, while the latter is a characteristic of a lofty mind, an acquired habit. Generosity is munificent, is forgiving, from the abundance of its kindness; magnanimity, because it despises littleness in giving and in feeling.

It has been said that as "generosity is the virtue of opulence, magnanimity is the virtue of power." Indeed, there are few virtues of character more worthy to be acquired than this combination of mightiness of heart and of mind.

Mag-na-nim'-i-ty is accented on the third syllable. Sound first *a* as in *am*, second *a* as in *sofa*, each *i* as in *it*, *y* as in *fancy*.

"He showed a wise and noble magnanimity."

A Quotation for Today

THERE is no road too long to the man who advances deliberately and without undue haste; no honours too distant to the man who prepares himself for them with patience.—LA BRUYERE

Brevities

Detroit News: One pathetic feature of Beau Brummell's way of living, of which he does not speak, however, is having to give the shoes to the furnace man as soon as they are broken in and comfortable.

Humorist: A box of fourteenth century needles has been unearthed in the south of England. Many modern young ladies have expressed surprise that gramophones were in use so long ago.

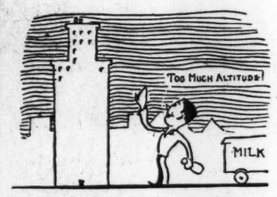
Ohio State Journal: A girl's idea of a sensible hat is one that permits her to see with one eye.

Border Cities Star: Will they reduce taxes?—Headline. Will the elephants roost in the bean vines?

Odds and Ends

Harder Gold

A San Francisco chemist reports the discovery of a method of hardening gold, silver and copper with an alloy of aluminum.



PROTEST SKYSCRAPERS
Milkmen watching the erection of a skyscraper apartment hotel in New York served notice that they would not deliver milk on the upper levels at regular prices.

"Cracker"

The term "cracker" applied to the white population inhabiting the hills and backwoods of Georgia and Florida, had its origin in the cracking sound made by a piece of buckskin attached to the whips used by them.

Tunnel Lengths

If the English Channel tunnel is constructed it will be four times as long as the longest tube now in existence, the Simplon Tunnel in the Alps, which is a little over 12 miles in length.

Wealth in Oxen

The early Romans measured their wealth in oxen and the Latin word "pecus," meaning cattle, is the root of the word "pecunia," the Latin for money.

Loftiest Building

When completed, Bank of Manhattan edifice, in New York, will be the world's tallest building. It is to be 840 feet in height and will have more than 63 stories.

Ship Sinks—Then Rises

The four-masted schooner, A. Ernest Mills, which recently sank off the North Carolina coast in 13 fathoms of water, returned to the surface within 24 hours, when her cargo of salt melted.

National Parks

There have been 20 National parks established by the United States Government, comprising a total area of 12,114 square miles. More than 2,500,000 tourists visited them during 1928.

Pens

Birmingham, Eng., is the great center for the manufacture of steel pens, although nearly 3,000,000 gross are made annually in the United States (about four for every man, woman and child in the country).

THE MONITOR READER

These Questions Are Based on Material in the Last Issue. They Are Answered in Another Column in This Issue.

1. Where is the "Children's Canal"?—*News Section* 20
2. What country has compulsory registration for all the population between the ages of 16 and 40?—*Educational Page* 20
3. How can one distinguish genuine ivory from imitation?—*Household Arts Page* 20
4. How did the "Minute Men" get their name?—*One Minute Biographies* 20
5. What country is taking steps to prevent the entrance of undesirable magazines? — *Editorial* 20

Grade Yourself
What Is Your Percentage?

In Lighter Vein

Judge

Movie Patron: "Would you mind telling me where the picture is being shown?" "I don't know, Madam—I've only been here a little while myself."

Driven to Action

A man recently applied for settlement of a claim for fire insurance. The agent asked, "Much damage?"

"Not much," the man replied; "just a door."

"How much would a new door cost?"

"About five dollars."

"When did the fire happen?"

The man hesitated a moment and then said, "About 30 years ago."

"Thirty years ago?"

"Yes, sir."

"And you have waited all these years to report it?"

"Yes, sir."

"How is that?"

"Well, sir," said the man, "the women folk at my house have been at me to do something about that door ever since it was burned, and I just couldn't stand it any longer."

The Present

An elderly man was standing on the curb playing a one-string fiddle, outside a shop in Ludgate Hill, London. An acquaintance came up.

"Watcher doin' down 'ere, Bill? I thought yer worked the West End."

"Not now I don't. I gave that to me son-in-law as a weddin' present."—*South Coast Times* (New South Wales).

Her Little Diversion

They were talking about women friends. "Do you see Emma often?" one inquired.

"Oh, yes, quite frequently," the other replied.

"Is she happily married?"

"Is she? I'll say she is. Why, that girl is so happily married she has to go to the theater for a good cry."

Lizzie and Her Chee-ild

A mountaineer and his eldest son were coming down to pay their annual visit to the little village at the foot of the mountains, where a county road had just been put through.

As they rounded the last curve in the winding trail, some tourists in an automobile dashed by on the main road. The father and son, never having seen anything like this before, watched it with open-mouthed curiosity, neither saying a word. Just as it roared around the curve, the county's new speed cop whizzed past on a motorcycle, hot after it. This was too much.

"Well!" exclaimed the father. "Who'd a thunk that thing had a colt!"—*Golden Rule.*

One Baffling Item

Educated Egyptian: "You have no wonderful hieroglyphics in America, no mysterious inscriptions, no indecipherable relics of an ancient literature whose secrets the wise men have tried in vain to discover."

American Tourist (humbly): "No, we haven't any of those things, I admit. But" (brightening up) "we have our railway timetables." — *Railway Age.*

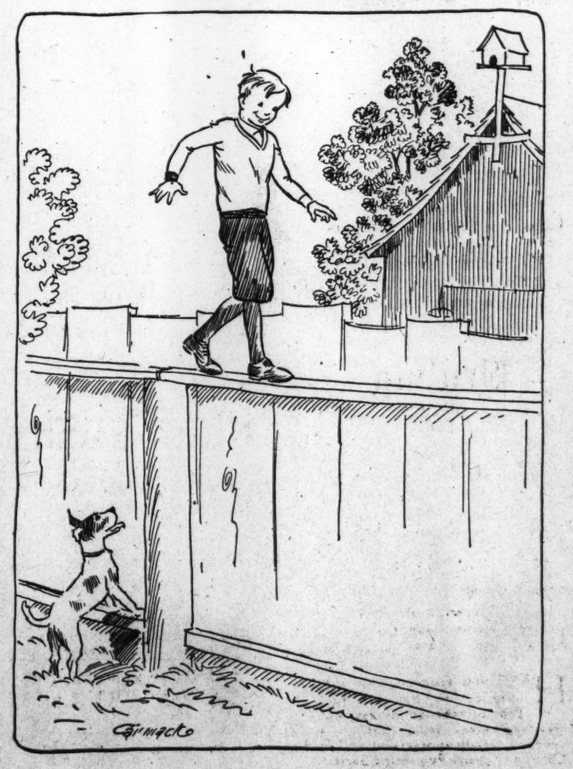
A Double Dose

From the bedroom of the twin boys came the mingled sounds of loud weeping and hearty laughter, so Father went up to investigate.

"What's the matter up here?" he inquired.

"The joyous twin indicated his weeping brother. "Nothing," he chuckled, "only nurse has given Alexander two baths and hasn't given me any."—*Epworth Herald.*

OH, FOR AN AUDIENCE!



The Mail Bag

Boston, Massachusetts

Dear Mailbaggers and Dear Editor:

I want this letter to reach Little Cat with whom I desire to correspond. I hope to make many cat friends through The Christian Science Monitor, and thank the Editor for this privilege.

I am a Texas cat and wear a bluebrindle suit with white gloves, white shoes and spats. Mistress says I come from a long line of alley cats, noted for back-fence serenades. In fact, I am taking music lessons now, especially "grand opera," and do my scales on the back fence every night until the shoe encore starts. I can almost reach high "C" and Mistress says I have a beautiful soprano voice.

My favorite game is "automobile." I purr as loud as I can, which indicates a good motor. Sometimes I go p-st, pst, pst! That means a cold engine. A few loving pats ends the difficulty.

When I found that it displeased Mistress to have me "manicure" my nails on the cushion seats, I thought it best to "sharpen up" on the tree trunks. I have many bird friends and they are not afraid when I lie on the ground and watch them.

With many purrs to all, I am
Lovingly yours,
Alley Cat.

[If you want to correspond with Little Cat, you must send in your address, Alley Cat.]

[This must bring our cat Mail Bag correspondence to a close. At the same time the Editor offers sincere apologies and thanks to those kit-cats whose letters certainly deserved publication. Where an address was given these letters have been forwarded to other correspondents of the tribe, so that a lively interchange of letters in Catdom should now be progressing.]

Elyria, Ohio

Dear Editor:

I have been an interested reader of the Young Folks' Page, and especially the Mail Bag, for several years, and so I thought I should like to contribute a letter and perhaps gain some correspondents, too.

Elyria is a very pretty city and is especially known for Cascade Park, which is considered the most beautiful natural park in Ohio. The center of the park is a beautiful amusement park for the children, with swings, slides, merry-go-rounds and sandpiles. At one side of the park, in a beautiful grove of trees, are many picnic tables. There is also a large swimming pool and six tennis courts. Leading off of this center plot is a maze of narrow, winding paths which lead to all manner of cliffs, caves and streams. One could spend the entire day exploring this beautiful park and still have missed many of the beautiful spots, such as the swinging bridge, the "Ice Box," which is a cave of icy coldness, or "The Old Maid's Kitchen," which is a cave about 30 feet deep with rocks just like a stove, and a cupboard and chairs in it.

I am 16 years old and a junior in high school and I will gladly answer any letters I may receive. My hobbies are music, reading and sports.

Thelma H.

Toronto, Canada

Dear Editor:

I love to read the Mail Bag. One certainly learns a great deal, because the writers of the letters tell about the climate, scenery and general news of their section of the country.

I am 14 years old. I have been to England twice, and to France once. Last Easter I went to Atlantic City, and had a lovely time. We have been in Toronto for quite a few years. There have been a great many changes and improvements in the city since we came. We have quite a bit of snow in the winter time here, and when summer comes the time passes so quickly it seems that winter has arrived again all of a sudden.

I go as a day pupil to a boarding school. I like German and French, and last but not least of the languages, Latin. Drawing is my favorite pastime and I love art and music. I don't like basketball much, but I love tennis and badminton. I should like to receive letters from girls around 15 years of age, from France, England, Germany, Australia and the United States, especially from California.

Margaret K.

Fort Wayne, Indiana

Dear Editor:

I appreciate the Monitor very much. I love to work out the puzzles and read the stories. Have Toothpaste-Spencer, the Duke, Snowball, and all the rest graduated from Riverside? I thought they were so interesting. A picture of our new church appeared in the Monitor last December, and I was very glad to see it there.

Besides a real dog named Zip, we have a little wooden dog that came from Marblehead, Mass. We named him Adolph-Snubs after Snubs in the Monitor, and Adolph, to distinguish him from Snubs.

Fort Wayne is a very interesting place, but it would be too long to tell about its history. Two things it is noted for, are its courthouse and its rivers. The courthouse is made entirely of Bedford limestone and marble. Pigeons make their home on it and it is such fun to watch them eating in the courthouse square, for they are very tame. The St. Joe and St. Mary's Rivers meet here, forming the Maumee. There is a dam which, when closed, makes the waters high so that the people can enjoy boating.

Rebecca B.

[We hope that Toothpaste-Spencer and his friends have not entirely deserted us, Rebecca.—Ed.]

Portland, Oregon

Dear Editor:

I am 13 years old and I was born in Los Angeles, California, but have lived in Portland nearly all my life. I should like to write to a little girl of my age anywhere in Africa because I have always been thrilled by the remarkable stories of the wonderful animals which inhabit that country. I am also deeply interested in the ancient history of that wonderful continent and in the very interesting experiences of the pioneer families who have gone to that part of the world to help to civilize it. I hope some day when I can travel I shall be able to visit Africa.

I am very fond of horseback riding, also of dogs, piano music, swimming, fishing and reading. I hope this letter will be read by some little girls in Africa who will write to me.

Marjorie B.

Portland, Oregon

Dear Editor:

This is my first letter to the Mail Bag. Since I have become interested in stamps, I wish to correspond with girls of other countries.

Portland is a large city on the Willamette River in the northwestern part of Oregon. It has a delightful, mild climate. The farms around are productive and there are many big factories, department stores, and mills here. Portland is called the city of roses, because it has so many beautiful roses. Every year there is a big rose festival.

I am 12 years of age and a regular attendant of the Christian Science Sunday School. I enjoy the Monitor very much and find it very helpful. I like the Young Folk's Page and The Home Forum the best.

Eva H.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, APRIL 20, 1929

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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EDITORIALS

Britain Faces the Elections

TO CLAIM confidence in the result is the invariable practice of parties entering upon an electoral battle, and to judge from their public declarations, both the Conservative and the Labor Parties in Great Britain are convinced that the coming elections will give them a substantial majority, while the Liberal Party is sure it will greatly improve the Liberal position. Nevertheless, it is probable that the party managers of all three would admit to themselves, if not to each other, that their forecasts and hopes are very largely guesswork. The Government, or Conservative, Party starts with an immense majority in seats which in ordinary circumstances its opponents could not hope to extinguish at one election.

But the circumstances are not ordinary. In spite of its majority in seats, the Government was in a minority of votes at the last election, and it owed its triumph to the splitting of the Opposition vote between Labor and the Liberals. The Opposition vote will again be split, for there are three candidates standing for one seat in more than 500 constituencies, but in many seats the margin is so narrow that a comparatively small shift of votes would wipe it out, and at the coming election there will be 5,000,000 new voters, mainly young women, of whose disposition and political color hardly anything is known. There will now be nearly 30,000,000 voters in all, and a change over of half a million, or a rally of new voters to either of the Opposition parties, might entirely wipe out the results of the last election and produce a wholly new situation in Parliament.

That something ought to have been done to improve the electoral machine and reduce the extreme hazards to which the country is exposed under the present system is the opinion of a great many people in all parties. But it is now too late for this, and nothing remains for the party leaders in the coming six weeks but to present their rival programs and hope for the best.

Mr. Lloyd George has been the first in the field with a Liberal scheme for the remedy of unemployment which, presented in his vivid, picturesque way, seems likely to make that question the main issue in domestic politics. By a capital expenditure on productive works, new roads, slum clearance, telephone installation and the like, he promises, if returned to power, to reduce unemployment substantially within a year. Labor says it can do all this, and more; the Conservatives declare they are doing all that can be done, and object to the capital expenditure. Labor proposes to nationalize the mines and railways, and impose a new and heavy supertax on unearned wealth; the Conservatives propose to extend what is called safeguarding—that is, protective duties for selected trades—and are specially anxious to include iron and steel, a proposal which the Liberals and Free Traders denounce as equivalent to a Protectionist policy for all manufactured goods.

In the meantime Winston Churchill, Chancellor of the Exchequer, has introduced the budget which distributes a moderate surplus among the largest number of people by abolishing the tea duty and the betting tax, giving farmers special relief in rates and reducing the tax on liquor licenses. Other parties denounce this as electioneering. Three subjects on which all parties profess to be agreed are peace, disarmament and good relations with the United States. No speeches are more warmly applauded or more eagerly listened to than those dealing with these subjects. The election meetings are being well attended, but the immense size of the constituencies makes it difficult to reach the electors, and radiocasting and relaying are being widely resorted to. What the majority does not want to see is a parliamentary deadlock leading to a period of confused politics and repeated elections. The opinion grows that the present electoral system is very unsuited to three parties, but as yet no remedy is in sight.

Financial Welding

ANALYSIS of the foreign loans made by investors of the United States during the calendar year 1928 are indicative of the change which has recently occurred in the trend of international borrowing. During the years immediately following the World War credits were greatly needed by the erstwhile belligerents, and those countries most drastically affected by the war were borrowers in the United States until comparatively recently. The loans of 1928, however, indicate that the trend now is just the other way. According to the analysis made by Paul D. Dickens of the Finance and Investment Division of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, the Latin-American countries are now the heaviest borrowers. The Scandinavian countries have likewise sought some assistance, although in their case it has been more particularly for the purpose of refunding issues for which they are already obligated.

The fact is recalled that the "purposes for which foreign governments placed loans in the United States in 1928 were varied indeed, ranging from the repayment of bank loans and currency stabilization to the construction of highways and railways and financing the migration and settlement of a people in a strange country." The analysis shows, however, that the larger share of the loans made were for public works, and for this purpose the Australians were the largest borrowers. Colombia and other Latin-American countries came second in importance. The refunding operations were very largely by Latin-American countries and by Denmark, Norway and Finland, who wished to take advantage of the lower interest rates. Denmark borrowed heavily for the purpose of reestablishing Den Danske Landmandsbank, and Bulgaria likewise obtained funds for the purpose of establishing a bank. Credits were also established for German banks to make possible certain agricultural loans. Germany likewise obtained large loans for the account of public utilities.

The Recurring Minority Issue

ONE of today's most serious and difficult international questions is that of the European nationality minorities. It has recently received much attention in the press of the world because of the prominence given to it at the last session of the League of Nations.

It is not easy to ascertain the exact number of the nationality minorities, because there is much disagreement as to what peoples may be considered minorities. Besides that, statistics regarding the number of people of a given nationality in a given area differ greatly. It is frequently stated that there are 40,000,000 people belonging to nationality minorities in the countries of Europe. This number is undoubtedly much exaggerated, but certainly there are as many as 20,000,000, which is a large number.

These minorities may be classified in two main groups: those from nationalities having independent status, and those from nationalities without a country. In the latter group are the Jews and gypsies, and for all practical purposes the Armenians, Negroes and some Orientals. These minorities have no governments to defend them and are largely at the mercy of the dominant race in the land which they inhabit. However, it is not their situation that constitutes the chief minority question. European diplomatists are not agitated over the treatment of Jews or gypsies. The main difficulty arises with the minorities that have a fatherland even though they do not live in it. For example, there are 8,000,000 to 10,000,000 Germans in Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Rumania and Jugoslavia. Some of these inhabit lands bordering on Germany and some do not; some of these millions were, until recently, incorporated in the German Empire, others never were; but still the government at Berlin feels a keen interest in them all. In a sense, the German Government is a champion of all the Germans in Europe. Similarly, there are 3,000,000 or 4,000,000 Hungarians outside Hungary, whom the government at Budapest is eager to champion. There are hundreds of thousands of Bulgarians or alleged Bulgarians outside Bulgaria, and naturally the government at Sofia and the people in Bulgaria are vitally interested in them. Frankly stated, through these minorities certain states and nations pursue their "national causes."

It must be borne in thought that the position of minority groups in Europe is far different from the position of such groups in America. There exists a sort of tacit agreement that all foreigners who immigrate to the United States shall become Americans. This is the condition on which they are accepted. All immigrants are considered Americans in the making. Those who do not wish to become Americans are not welcome.

In Europe the situation is entirely different. The minorities there have not left their fatherlands to go to new countries to seek their fortunes. The Germans in Poland did not go to Poland to become Poles. In fact they did not go there at all. The Hungarians in Rumania did not go to Rumania. The Slovenes in Italy did not go to Italy. They were just found there, one might say. Europe's map was remade and behold they were on the "other side" of the border, cut off from the homeland. This changing of borders is, of course, an old, old process. The boundaries of Europe have often been altered. And in this continuous shuffle some of the nationalities have become badly mixed up. In many places they overlap. Strictly ethnical boundaries cannot be drawn in Europe. There will always be a number of nationality minorities in some states. Most of them used to be in Germany and Austria-Hungary; now they are in Poland, Rumania, Jugoslavia and Czechoslovakia.

And these minorities in Europe bitterly resent any attempt to put them into the melting pot. They want to stay what they are and to retain their ancestral languages, religions, customs and traditions at all costs. They consider this national heritage more precious than anything else in the world. And, of course, they are encouraged in this attitude by their brothers across the border and by the governments of the countries from which they have been separated. Patriotic Germans, Hungarians and Bulgarians naturally want to "save" and "free" their brothers in foreign lands.

So there exists a sort of unofficial warfare. The dominant races in Poland, Rumania, Jugoslavia and Czechoslovakia want to turn the minority groups in those lands into loyal and faithful subjects, in a sense, to denationalize them. Naturally Poland wants the Polish Germans to be more loyal to Poland than to Germany, and Rumania wants the Hungarians in Rumania to be more loyal to Rumania than to Hungary, to work for the progress and prosperity of Rumania. However, both the minorities and the countries which champion them energetically oppose denationalization and demand minority schools, churches, financial credit and all civil, political and economic rights as well as every facility to preserve their nationality feelings and sentiments. On one side is oppression and injustice, exercised upon the minorities, and on the other, irredentism and disloyalty, practiced by the minorities. Suspicion and lack of confidence result. The minorities appeal to the League of Nations, which is their legal protector, and the states complained against refuse to accept outside interference, since they consider such to be an infringement of their sovereignty. So the question is becoming constantly more acute.

It is one of the greatest present-day world questions, and can only be solved by concessions and co-operation on both sides. There is no quick, radical and final way to answer it. Only by the exercise of patience and fairness on both sides can the lot of the minorities be improved, and there is no doubt that their lot in many places is very hard. What is needed is such patience and fairness on the part of a number of nations that the offending powers will not dare to refuse to co-operate. If enough good will is brought to bear upon the problem Europe will move toward its solution.

Too Many Heavy Thinkers?

ARE American colleges producing too many heavy thinkers? This question, let us hasten to explain, is raised in no atmosphere of jest, and Mr. Walter B. Pitkin for one, a specialist in vocational guidance, contributes to the current issue of the Magazine of Business a positive and unequivocal "Yes." The supply of university trained intelligence, he holds, is clearly outrunning the demand, and even as the farmer is today faced with his yearly surplus of crops, Mr. Pitkin submits that American higher education is yielding an overproduction of highly competent people whose training and personal natures fit them for work in fields already overcrowded.

The amazing increase in college and university enrollments in recent years is a familiar fact. The total registration now approximates 1,000,000 students, a number which has quadrupled in about fifteen years, and notwithstanding the more rigid requirements of matriculation, such as Yale, Dartmouth, Harvard and numerous other institutions have lately been applying, the trend still continues upward.

Therefore, asks Mr. Pitkin, "Is the volume and quality of the production of professional men, scientists and other kinds of experts well adjusted to present and probable future demands?" and he replies in the negative. "Fewer and fewer people," he says, "of the sort favored and trained by the typical American college and professional school are finding work in which they can employ those variabilities which have been so intensively fostered by educators. That is, fewer and fewer per million population." And according to Mr. Pitkin's findings, the fields of trained endeavor requiring high-grade mentalities are becoming less able to assimilate the flow of college graduates.

Mr. Pitkin no doubt advances some very pertinent considerations, and his conclusions demand careful analysis on the part of both educators and industrialists. We wonder, however, if there are not, parallel with the conditions of modern industrialism which cause some to warn against overeducation, new factors which make the increasing spread of higher education a vital and welcome development. The very industrialism of the machine age, which Mr. Pitkin believes to require a less number of trained executives for its conduct, is not only bringing in its wake new professions and new industries, but it is developing conditions of labor in which the need for a liberal education and a trained intellect is equally essential, if not more so—essential because the earning of a living is but a single channel through which education expresses itself.

Modern industry demands education for leisure just as it demands education for labor, and with the reduction of working hours from sixteen and fourteen a day to eight and six a day, with the four-hour and three-hour day even now hinted at, the greatest possible spread of education will be necessary to insure that the constantly increasing leisure shall be a social value and not a social menace. And leisure, as Professor Jacks of Oxford has well remarked, "is not inaction, but a higher kind of activity." It will, therefore, demand an even higher kind of education.

If industry and business do not in themselves command the full talents of educated men and women, the increasing complexities of modern living, toward which present-day industry and business are contributing, demand in themselves the best which higher education can produce.

A Pen Prick Against the Sword

There is ful many a man that crieth "warre, warre" that wot ful litel what warre amounteth. Warre at his begynning hath so grete an entre and so large, that every wight may entre when hine liketh, and lightly fynde warre; but certes what ende schal falle thereof, it is not lightly to knowe.

Chaucer

Random Ramblings

An English engineer is reported to have designed a motorcar capable of traveling between 300 and 400 miles an hour. But keep your seats, the inventor has no intention of driving the car himself. It is to be steered by wireless.

By ruling that golf cannot be played in the town park, the Cohasset (Mass.) selectmen have settled the question that when a green is not a golf green is when it's a village green.

President Hoover has received a season's pass to the National League baseball parks. Now he will not have to follow Lindbergh's example and carry letters of introduction!

Mr. Coolidge has apparently confined most of his whittling to sharpening his pencil, judging from the articles which have appeared since he retired from the White House.

A silkworm spins a cocoon from which a continuous thread from 300 to 400 feet long can be unwound. Fancy the patience of the first person to unwind one!

The University of Illinois is testing more than ninety varieties of grass to find one most suitable for sodding the football field. Literally rooting for the home team.

If the three-hour day forecast by a British author comes to pass how simple it will be to have two jobs and still have ample time for golf.

The daily menu served by some newspapers would seem to invalidate their own claims that crime is news because it is unusual.

Paradoxically he who would climb to the top of the ladder must keep his feet on firm ground.

Investigations disclose that usually those "hit and run" motorists are "hip and rum" drivers.

Miles Ahead!

The American Farmer in Canada

MR. E. W. BEATTY, president of the Canadian Pacific Railway, who is as accurate an estimator of trends in the Dominion as probably anyone, considerably surprised the audience he addressed and the entire Canadian public he reaches through the press, when in the course of a recent speech in dealing with population building he stated: "I am one of those who believe that within the next ten years the principal source of our immigration will be the United States." It sent scores of individuals who had for years been heatedly debating the question of immigration to make fresh studies of statistics.

Immigration has been the main and outstanding topic of discussion in all circles of Canadian life since the end of the war and has provoked a display of quite intense feeling. Yet in spite of the amount of attention devoted to it by the Government, public bodies, and a host of important individuals who in their concerted attack apparently left no phase of the situation untouched, it has not been apparently clarified, and but little further light has been shed upon the matter of how Canada is in the immediate future going to augment her population to any extent. There has been a good deal of floundering about, but a signal lack of any broad policy calculated to bring a volume of people from the countries to which the Dominion has been looking and where she has expended greatest effort in the post-war period.

The greatest endeavor has been centered from many directions upon increasing the movement of settlers from the British Isles, with but indifferent results. The people there have failed to respond in a really satisfactory manner to inducements in the way of cheap passages and assisted settlement schemes. Quite a bitter controversy has raged over the introduction of immigrants from certain continental European countries who were outnumbering the British, so that in order to effect an adjustment the Government reduced the quota the railways might recruit in these countries to 30 per cent of the former total.

Quite unheralded and largely unnoticed, however, remarkable things have been happening in Canada, and there is marked evidence that a new hegira to the plains of the northwest, similar to that which featured the years immediately prior to the outbreak of the war, may be gathering force. In the fiscal year ended March 31, 1928, a total of 25,007 citizens of the United States transferred their activities to the Dominion, the increase over the previous year's figure being greater than the increases from all other countries combined. In the complete calendar year 1928, the total of 29,933 individuals of United States citizenship crossed the border into Canada to make homes, an increase of more than 25 per cent over 1927, whereas British and European continental immigration recorded small declines.

The effect of this invasion was pronounced on land settlement, the year being a quite outstanding one in this respect. Filings on free government homestead lands recorded an increase of 141 per cent over those of 1927, and were greater than any year back to 1916. Newcomers from the United States largely contributed to the trek into the Peace River country of northern Alberta, which resulted in that territory doubling its population in the course of the year. Sales of Canadian Pacific Railway lands increased by over 50 per cent, colonists pouring into new sections opened by branch line extensions. Organizations such as the Canada Colonization Association, interested in the occupation of vacant lands in established communities, similarly reported greatly increased activity. While the whole of this new land settlement cannot, of course, be attributed to the United States invasion, settlers from across the border were the new factor introduced into the situation during the year, and without question were responsible for the greater part of the increase.

It is exactly what might have been looked for, and the rising tide of prosperity in the Dominion is inevitably beginning to produce results which no amount of propaganda could previously obtain. The prevailing state of Dominion economics means little to the European who is prompted to emigrate by conditions in his native land. The state of agriculture in Canada, however, is the biggest factor in inducing a farmer exodus from the United States. The movement which seems definitely getting under way is following exactly the whole trend of United States land settlement in western Canada down through the brief but momentous history of that great farming territory.

The years of greatest farmer movement across the border into Canada are those following periods of profitable farming in Canada. Canadian farmers are today in a position of unprecedented prosperity as the result of a cycle of excellent crops well marketed and higher prices received from live stock than ever before obtained. Furthermore, economists foresee a continuance of these conditions for some time. Those United States farmers producing much the same crops across the border are the first to appreciate this prosperity. They proceed to investigate, and an exodus is the result. The movement just evidencing itself is not spontaneous, but the result of considerable investigation and long deliberation. The prospect is certainly such as to substantiate Mr. Beatty's belief.

This throws an entirely different light upon the immigration situation in Canada since, considered from all economic points of view, the farmer from the United States is the Dominion's most valued newcomer and sentimentally ranks almost on a par with the Britisher, a cousin but once removed. While in the altered conditions existing in the Dominion today, an invasion of the proportions of the years immediately prior to the war could hardly be expected or perhaps desired, the likelihood of the flow of American farmers resuming in such force as to become again an important factor in western Canadian land settlement, brightens the outlook considerably.

The farmer from the United States cannot properly be classed as an immigrant at all in the same sense this term is applied to the arrival from Europe, since all that is involved is the mere transfer of activities from one side of the border to the other. By contrast, this individual is absolutely independent and self-reliant and would resent anything in the way of guidance or supervision. He knows exactly what he is going to do and how he is going to do it. He comes to a territory which is very similar in all respects to that he has left, where, for the main part, he will follow, practically without interruption to activity, the kind of farming to which he has been accustomed in the same way. Generally he brings with him elaborate machinery and equipment and often substantial capital from the sale of his American holdings to initiate operations immediately and become a revenue-producing farmer without any delay.

Experience over a number of years tends to divide United States agriculturists who move to Canada into three main classes: (1) The grown son of a farmer landowner wishing to take up farming on his own account, whose parents possess sufficient capital to establish him on low-priced land, but not enough to purchase land in the home neighborhood; (2) The farmer-tenant who, through his operations, has accumulated sufficient capital to make a commencement for himself on low-priced lands, but finds the value of lands in the territory in which he has been a renter prohibitive; (3) The farmer-owner with a large family denied the possibility of expansion in his own district by the same high values, who, by selling his farm and moving to cheaper territory, can secure several times the acreage and make provision for all the members of his family.

Canada has reached a high degree of prosperity in which farmers are fully sharing, and the Dominion has entered upon an era of great and general development which authorities are agreed will last for years. Elaborate plans have been made for this, including a lengthy program of branch railway construction in the northwest. This is going to open up a tremendous new realm to farming settlement which it will take many years to anything like fill. There is every reason to believe that the American farmer, most clearly apprised of conditions, will pioneer a good deal of this, and it is anticipated by foremost authorities that the movement just beginning to evidence itself will steadily gather force to the increasing benefit of the Canadian agricultural industry.

The real sweeping farmer tide from the United States commenced in 1910 when 103,798 citizens from across the border were added to Canada's population, and was only interrupted by the outbreak of the war, reaching its flood in 1913 when 139,710 individuals came up across the line. From 1910 to 1914 more than 600,000 persons, most of them agriculturists, changed their allegiance. These were the years when western Canadian farm lands were booming, when the spring and summer seasons were featured by huge special trains bearing farmers from many states to various parts of the western provinces, when columns of prairie schooners trekking up across the border were familiar sights.

In 1921, according to the Canadian census of that year, there were 374,024 persons residing in Canada who had been born in the United States, or approximately 4.25 per cent of the total population. Of the immigrant population of that time, however, American-born represented more than 20 per cent.

By reason of their familiarity with conditions, expert knowledge of farming, and the fact that they are so equipped as to become rapidly productive, these American farmers have in western Canada accounted for an agricultural development out of all proportion to their relative numerical standing. In the Prairie Provinces, for instance, approximately 54,000,000 acres of land have been settled by free government homesteads and colonists from the United States have been responsible for 30 per cent of such settlement as against 20 per cent on the part of newcomers from the British Isles. In the last fiscal year, of all the homesteads filed upon in western Canada 31.2 per cent were on the part of Canadians from various provinces, 15.2 per cent by citizens of the United States, and 11.5 per cent by arrivals from the British Isles. American settlers undoubtedly accounted for a larger proportion last year, newly arrived applicants from across the border being largely responsible for the almost 150 per cent increase in filings during the twelve months.

The actual wealth brought to Canada by settlers from the United States is very large. The American immigrant is easily and consistently the wealthiest of those seeking new homes in the Dominion, a very potent factor in his assimilation and rapid success. Between the years 1913 and 1926 settlers from over the border brought with them to Canada in effects the sum of $179,923,906, an average of over $13,800,000 per year, or nearly $300 per man, woman and child entering in the period.

From the foregoing, some idea may be gathered of the benefit which may be expected to accrue to Canada should the movement definitely under way gather momentum as it did in the past.

E. L. C.

Mirror of the World's Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not necessarily carry the indorsement of the Monitor.

England in 1929

ENGLAND in 1929 is at a halting place between two opinions. The force of circumstance has, over a century, made it into a political democracy; its problem is now that of transformation into a social democracy as well. It is no easy task to uproot the tradition of aristocratic control in a country as old as England. It is no easy task, either, because it has to be accomplished in the midst of an economic world revolution, in which the easy assurance of industrial supremacy has gone. To accomplish it, there is need for the revision not only of the accepted notions of industrial and political control, but also of the historic notions of English foreign policy. What does all this imply?

Anyone who analyzes the character of English industrial organization and compares it with that of America will be struck by a number of small but significant facts. Compared with America, the size of the industrial unit in England is small, the age of the average director is high, and much of the plant is ill adapted to modern demand. The three conditions, of course, hang closely together. English industry is still largely in the personal stage. Father and son still tend to be associated together in business; and the tendency is to make a finished product of high quality for a small market. The price, too, is high, for the business man in England seeks a high return on a small capital, rather than a low return on a large one. He does not show much anxiety to experiment, either with the commodity he produces or with the market he explores. In the result, he is too often unable to compete with rivals much more alert than he to new market demands. He tends, also, to think that the goods he manufactures can be best made in his way, and he puts down a desire for a different or a cheaper article to something curious in the nature of the foreign buyer. He has been accustomed all his life to one way of doing things. He does not like the need to change that way.

Yet, clearly, the future of industry is with the big unit and with mass methods of production. The future, too, is with the younger in industrial direction, men who are still speculative enough to adapt themselves to new ways. Mr. Baldwin himself has drawn attention to the fact that too many English directors neither toil nor spin. Whether one takes banks, assurance companies, the great shipping corporations, one finds always the same type—men between sixty and seventy, related to well-known aristocratic families, educated at Eton and Oxford. They are our attractive type, gentlemen and sportsmen. But they take their profession a little too easily, and they do not pain themselves by inventiveness. They are not on the lookout for ability from the ranks below themselves.

A policy of moderate but continuous progressivism which looks always to the recognition of social democracy is what England requires; given that, England will work out her problem in her own way, if with grave difficulty. But that policy is costly, and it involves prosperity if it is to be paid for without disappointing established expectations. It is not only costly; it implies, too, an outlook in foreign affairs which recognizes that new forces have come into being and builds upon the adequate estimation of their strength. Peace, after all, means more than negation. The nation that would win her must make sacrifices in her name. A genuine understanding with America, on one side, an insistence that the League become a positive instrument, upon the other, will bring their due reward. All this, indeed, is conditional on the willingness of America to play her part. If she insists on an imperialistic mercantilism backed by an immense navy, no Labor Government, even, could afford to do other than answer the challenge. England is no more willing than the rest of Europe to become the economic dependent of America. Most of us, indeed, do not believe that the challenge need be made; and we see the prospect of a reconstructed Europe at last discovering the path of creative peace.

It is an adventure worth risking. England in 1929, with all its problems, gives one the sense of being upon the verge of an intellectual renaissance. Its youth is capable, in literature, in art, in science, of big ideas. There is an eagerness for knowledge abroad, a sense of spiritual hunger, which gives to the observer a vision of spaciousness not characteristic of a people that has passed its zenith. The new mind, indeed, requires a new body. The new body involves medicine more drastic than the patient has been willing to swallow. Yet the new England, if it can be made, will more than repay the cost of construction For the first time, her liberty will be real, since it will be born of equality. For the first time, the principles of her life will seek to express the ideal of justice. And having thus saved herself by her exertions, England, once more, may hope to have saved Europe by her example. — *Prof. Harold J. Laski* of the University of London, in the *Yale Review*.